1880. SALE 1880.

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ION SALES.

. GORE & CO.,

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TRADE SALE

ALL SELL

eb. 4, at 10 a. m.,

Women's, Misses', and

IND GLA SWARE.

NTRE-AV

ng, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock

is, Cutter, Harnes

rniture of Dwelling.

RY & HATCH, 6. Randin & Co., Auctions 29 Wabash-av.

S. AND RUBBERS

AUCTION SAL

S, CLOTHING cods, Notions, &C., BDAY, FEB. 4, PCLOCK A. M. BY & HATCH, Auctionsess

Can be beautifully DTE CLEANED, and REPAIRI at triffing expense and pressed C. O. D. COOK McLAIN, So Bearba and 261 West Madis ats., Chicago, & 107 Nos 4th-st., St. Louis, Mc. N. B.—Ladies Dressos, Sacquisc., repaired and cleaned.

ES CLEANING.

LOZENGES.

TING'S

REWARD Blind, Blood

tehing Ulcerated, or Protrus PILES that DeBling's Resardy fails towns. Abe-the tumors, gives immediat-lef, curse cases of long stants in I week, ordinery cases in 24 in

CAUTION o it is black a Pile of Some , Phila. 21 s bottle. Sold by proprietor, J. P. MILLER. Bits., Phila., Ps. Advices.

SCARF

ION SALE

AY, FEB. 3. E NEW GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

much in saying that our NEW SPRING IMPORTATION of

INENS

House-Furnishing Goods

Is one of the finest-selected stocks ever nown to the retail trade of this city.
rices made on these goods have been
accordance with our pronounced
istom, "LEADING PRICES." We offer, in the shape of a few spe-

doz. 5-8 Double Damask Napkins, \$1.60 per dozen. We are confident this Nap-kin cannot be duplicated elsewhere for

75 pieces 64-inch full-bleached Table Dam-ask, in 12 new designs, at 75c per yard. This Linen is the same quality that oth-er houses ask you \$1 for.

see doz. extra size Loom Damask Towels, clean, bright borders, \$1.50 per dozen, or 12 1-2c singly. LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

IOPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

No. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
No. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,
CHICAGO, Ill., January 25, 1880.
Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this
dvertisement attached, will be received until 2
elock p. m. Thursday, Feb. 5, 1880, for furnishing the
ollowing supplies to the Subsistence Department,
inited States Army, delivered at such piaces in this
ity as may be required, viz.:
30,000 pounds Beans, prime white medium handeleced, in round-booped barrels, full head-lined, or
is double sacks.

s. in 6-pound boxes, strapped. pounds Soap, hard and dry, not to contain an 10 per cent resin, and to be free from other ations, in 60-pound boxes, strapped. and samples of the above articles can be seen ts Hops, 1-pound packages, 12-pound boxes

pounds Hops, I-pound packages, I3-pound boxes, ped.

Jeans Jelly, currant, "California,"

Jounds Nuthiers.

Sallou kers Pickles, "Cureumber."

Sallou kers Pickles, "Cureumber."

Jounds Starch (corn) in I-pound packages, and all pounds bared pand boxes, e-pound boxes, at Indian and Indi mal tare at the time of delivery is required, and make a the time of delivery is required, and farms for packages, which must be in the very slipping order, will be allowed.

Boais will be received subject to the usual constant must be accompanied by samples.

Its proposals or further information will be fursed on application to this office.

It is received.

Major and C. S.

Sale of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ornance Stores.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY.
Corner Houston and Green-sts. (P. O. Box 1819.)

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office for the purchase of Obsolets and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, embracing Campon, Carriages, Snall Arms. Leather Work, Lead, senals, Forts, and Depost in the United States.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock in on Wednesday, the 25th day of February, 1881, for Stores located as follows, to wil: ids will be opened at B octoor in on wednessly.

Eth day of February, 180, for Stores located as
lows to wit:
liegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.;

If Monroe Arsenal, Va.; Indianapolis Arsenal,

If Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Pikesville Arsenal,

I.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; St. Louis Arsenal,

I.; National Armory, Mass.; Lexington Arsenal,

C.; Watervielt Arsenal, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal,

Mass. enal, Mass.
And the Forts in the following named States, to wit:
Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massa-husetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jerssy, Sew York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia.
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the Rth day of March, 1820, for Stores located as fol-Arsenal, Ga.; San Antonio Arsenal, Tex.; reensal, Cal.; Vancouver Arsenal, Wash. Union, New Mex.; U. S. Military Academy. I the Forts in the following named States ories, to wit:

. California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, ouisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevads, North Carolina, Oregon, South Peras, Alaska, Arisona, Colorado, Dakota, dian, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wash-yolning. Froming.
of Stores in detail, location, terms, etc., see
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an of Stores in detail, location, terms, etc., see
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an of the Arsenais or
and the Commanding Officers of Forts will
application information as to what Stores
their respective posts are for cale.
will state explicitly the posts where the
located which they bid for, and will give
and quantities they propose to purchase. The place of the control of the cont

PROPOSALS.

DOOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE. Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illa-ill receive proposals up to 12 o'clock noon on Y. Feb. It, A. D. 1881, at the office of the Clerk Board, Criminal Court Building, Michigan-et, O. Ill., for the following items of work and ma-quited in the construction of the new Cook Court-House:

Mo. 1—The masonry, brick-work, and tron-the new rotunda building of Court-House. No. 2—The fire-proof vault doors. No. 3—The fire-proof vault fittings. No. 4—The internal marble-work, floor-tiling, Masocting. Solvense internal marbas sors, moor-uning, of Electric bells and speaking-tubes.

Electric bells and speaking-tubes.

Ill obtain access to the plans and specifiprintel forms of bond and proposal at the barchitect. James J. Egan. Hooms 20 and ill illding. Chicago, Ill., in the order of their it mid office.

Joseff to the same of the control of their it mid office.

Joseff to the same of the penal bond irreites in the same of the fingure contract and or bond with two approved species in a to one-half the amount of the fraposal, if the said County of Cook, for the performator work named in said proposal.

To reject any or all bids is reserved.

In 26, 1880.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

222 Wabash-av.,

Carry the largest line of these Goods in the city at prices that never fail to sell them. Inspechever fall to sell them. Inspec-tion solicited.

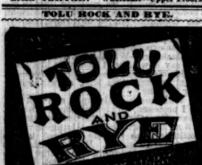
Also, a full line of Parlor, Cham-ber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture in large variety at low-est prices consistent with quality of goods manufactured.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHINESE **WILSON BROS.,**

113 and 115 State-st., Have just received an invoice of White Hemstitch, Plain White Borders, White Brocade, Red Bro-cade, and Plain Red Silk Hdkfs., the best WEARING and WASH-ING Goods the world produces.

Retail--First Ploor. Wholesale--Upper Ploors.



Coughs, Colds, Consumption,

III MADISON-ST., For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Lawrence & Martin,

Are the only manufacturers who make every part of their Pianos, exterior and interior (including the Actions and casting of the Iron Frames), in their own factories.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts. PIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of ALLEN & ELLIS, as Manufacturers of Tobacco, has been dissolved under date of January 1st, 1880, and the business will be continued by and in the name of C. W. ALLEN.

The business will be continued at the old stand, II, I3, I5 and I7 Vine-st., Cincinnati, and the Branch at Chicago, under the name of C. W. ALLEN. Thanking you for patronage extended to us as a firm, I would request for him a continuance of the same.

January 1, 1890.

The undersigned, in continuing the business here-tofore conducted by ALLEN & ELIAS, would hereby return his thanks for the patronage heretofore ex-lended to the old firm, and respectfully requests a For the present Mr. Ellis will continue in charge of the business in Chicago. C. W. ALLEN. Cincinnati, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

The firm of L. F. Haehnien & Co. have this day sold their stock, fixtures, and business at 83 Michigan-av. to George H. Brooks. All indebtedness due said firm of L. F. Haehnien & Co. will be paid to either of the partners, L. F. Haehnien or Wm. E. Stephens, who will pay all liabilities of said firm on presentation at maturity.

COPARTNERSHIP. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Brooks & Hashni-len, who will continue the confectionery business of L. F. Hashnien & Co. at & Michigan-av. GEO. H. BROOKS, Chicago, Feb. 3, 1830. LOUIS F. HAEHNLEN.

MEDICAL. CONSTITUTION WATER.



40 CONSTITUTION WATER THREE TIMES A DAY, CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CA-ARRH OF THE BLADDER, GLEET, DIABETES RAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, CHILDHOOI

FAR Female Complaints a Specialty.
For Female Complaints a Specialty.
For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.
MORGAN & ALLEN. 50 John-st., N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

lames and Mathematics.

BOBERT S. HALL,

SE East Lake-st, or 600 Michigan-av.
PENNSTLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. CHESTER, Pa. Reopens Jan T. Civi. Engineering Chemistry, Classics, and English. Degrees conference COL. THEO. HYATT. Pres't.

HATS, Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, \$5.00, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

- Novelties

Fr Gustom Orders \$5.\$6.\$7.\$8. a pair. Roliable

Ready Made Prices moderate 18. 10. 12. 15. 6 30.

Willoughby Hills Fo Stylish Clothiers call themselves

Square Dealers therefore have something -to back up-

cor. Clurk & Madison Sts.

The Great German Remedy.

AN EDITOR.

Pittaburs, Pa., Sept. 10, 1878.—St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil; I must schnowledge with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints. G. A. HEILMANN

The Great German Remedy, NT. JACOBS OIL.
costs Scients a bottle, and is sold by Druggists and
Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
IT CURES.

A. VQGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

FINANCIAL.

Assets, \$18,000,000.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance

Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1.00 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company at its office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with bianks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.
REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agent.
Chicago, Jun. 28, 1880.

New York, New England, and Western

INVESTMENT COMPANY INVESTMENT COMPANY INVESTMENT COMPANY INVESTMENT COMPANY INVESTMENT COMPANY Union Building, Chicago. CAPITAL STOCK, \$20,000. Will purchase or negotiate County, Town, City, and School Bonds; also railroad and other corporate Bonds.

and School Bonds; also railroad and outer corporate Bonds.
Will act as agent for funding the outstanding Bonds of Counties, Towns, and Cities, whether in cases of Municipalities in good credit, desiring to fund into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, or where they are in default and litigation, and wish to procure compromises and settlements.

Investment Securities bought and sold on commission.

Sion.

JOHN C. SHORT, President.

GEO. W. DEBEVOINE, Vice-President.

L. H. HUBBARD, Ass't Vice-President. Boston.

WM. P. WATSON, Secretary and Treasurer, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y.,

n amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO H. A. HUKLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

n sums to suit on choice City or Hyde Park Im roved Property at lowest current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. PATENT LAWYERS.

PATENTS.

DIXON & SMITH, PATENT ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS, Rooms 43 & 45, 145 LaSalle-st., Major Block, Chicago, Patents procured, and Patent Litigation conducted. Charges reasonable.

Correspondence invited. (Take Elevator.) THE HEKTOGRAPH. BUY THE BEST.

THE HEKTOCRAPH

The Original and the Best Dry Copyling Process, by Which 100 Copies May Be Taken of Any One Manuscript in Twenty Minutes.

Two Hundred Thousand have been sold in Europe. Fifty Thousand have been sold in the United States. The Hektograph has been in use in the United States. The Hektograph has been in use in the United States from the Hektograph has been in use in the United States for the Hektograph has been in use in the United States. The Hektograph has been in use in the United States for good of the Hektograph has been in use in the United States of for the public at low prices. Since the Hektograph has ever used, it can be returned to this office at our expense. Send for a Circular.

155 Monree-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING. BLANK BOOKS, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-St.

Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

PRESIDENTIAL

The Cameron Clan Conceded to Be in the Lead at Harrisburg.

Grant to Be Insisted On and the Unit Rule Adopted.

Blaine's Followers Sure There'l Be a Change of Sentiment Before June,

And that Their Favorit Wil Be Put Forward at Chicago.

They Insist Upon the Old Pennsylvania Pian of Instructing

to Overturn in To-Day's Con-

Ohio on the Great Question-Gen. Grant and the Ger-

Boutwell Working for Him in Massachusetts - New Jer-

sey Anti-Third Term. Washburne Repudiates an Interview

Edward Everett Hale Fishing for Opinions. PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—The Mitchell House, political headquarters for all factions, is thronged to-night, and caucusing is going on at a lively rate. John Hays, of Cumberland County, said to be a relative of Blaine, has opened a parlor for the Blaine men, who have been seen and registered as soon as they arrived. On the floor above him Secretary beauty of State Oney, Cameron's right hand man beauty of the county of the secretary of the secret State Quay, Cameron's right-hand man, has an office. There is much more activity at the Blaine rooms than at the Cameron quarters, but all the effective work is done at the ters, but all the effective work is done at the latter. Don Cameron has been about the hotel during the day. He is calm and impenetrable, but confident and serene. The Blaine forces are dwinding rather than gaining ground. Cameron has the Convention already so well in hand that he is now only meditating what he shall do with

Only forty-seven delegates, out of a total of plied instructions, having been sent by con-ventions that adopted resolutions favorable to Blaine. Of these latter, many will go over to Cameron, in view of

HIS OVERWHELMING POWER to effect a combination on the local ticket, so that it will be surprising if more than fifty delegates—one-tifth of the Convention—hold out to the end. One of the main sources of Cameron's strength is the manner of choosing State conventions in Pennsylvania. The representation is not based on the Republican vote, but on the Legislative apportionment. Each Representative and Senatorial district is allowed one delegate. There are 201 Rep-resentatives and 50 Senators in the Legislature, and the full strength of a State conven-tion is 251. This plan works well in the Republican districts, but it gives the managers an undue advantage in the Democratic districts. Berks County, for instance, has one Senatorial and six Representative delegates. It is Democratic by 3,600 majority, and Clymer represents it in Congress; but, though the Republicans in the county are in a minority, there are a cer-tain class of offices within the gift of the party which are distributed exclusively, among the supporters of Cameron. He therefore, controls the delegation from this county absolutely.

THE SAME HOLDS TRUE of Northampton County—four delegates, 3,000 Democratic majority; Carbon, two delegates, 2,000 Democratic; Monroe, one delegates, 2,000 Democratic; Monroe, one delegates, 2,000 Democratic; Lycoming, three delegates, 1,500 Democratic; Northumberland, two delegates, 1,000 Democratic; York, five delegates, 3,300 Democratic; Luzerne and Lackawanna, Hendrick Wright's Greenback-Democratic District eleven delegates, back-Democratic District, eleven delegates, and so on. These Democratic strongholds offset and overpower in the Convention such Republican counties as Erie, five delegates, which elects a Republican State Senator by 2,499 majority; Blair, two delegates, which has a trustworthy Republican majority of 2,000; Bradford, three delegates, 2,100 Republican; and Chester, five delegates, which has 3,100 Republican majority. Both Chester and Eric instructed for Blaine, yet they are offset by York and Berks, steady Democratic counties, which are counted for Grant. The machine generally prevails in the Democratic counties, and the Blaine movement is strongest in Republican coun-

Cameron starts with Allegheny County, eighteen votes, and Philadelphia, forty-six votes. The Democratic counties above mentioned give him thirty-seven more. He has 101 votes without going to the rural Repub-lican districts at all. To fix things still more HIS MANAGERS RESOLVED,

early in the canvass, to capture the important County of Lancaster, which is overwhelm-ingly for Blaine, and has eight votes. Though the call for the State Convention was issued a month in advance, the County Comissued a month in advance, the County Committee delayed calling a convention on one pretext and another until it was too late, and then appointed the delegates to the State Convention without a vote of the people. This brought Cameron's strength to 100, within 17 of a majority. He could easily pick up that number of stragglers throughout the State, especially among the Senatorial districts, and then the work was done. As soon as it was assured that he had Senatorial districts, and then the work was done. As soon as it was assured that he had a majority, all the boys rushed in to make it unanimous, and three-fifths of the Convention will be secured for him before to-morrow noon. Cameron has such strength he can afford to be implacable, and it is believed he will carry things with a high hand; not only will have a resolution passed instructing the delegates to Chicago for Grant, and have the unit rule adopted, but it is thought he HAS SOMETHING BOLDER tion. As is the custom in Pennsylvania, six Congressional Districts have partially chosen their delegates to the National Convention, naming ten men in all. Three of these are Cameronians, and the others are understood to be for Blaine. It is asserted on good authority that the State Convention, by Cameron's orders, will disregard the Blaine nominations entirely, and approve the others. "We intend to have it known," said a Cameronian lieutenant, "that the State Convention is the only power in this State that can issue credentials to the National Convention." This scheme, if carried out, would make the delegation of Pennsylvania at Chicago solid for Grant, fifty-eight strong, and would prevent any bolts, such as that which McPherson headed at Cincinnati. CONVERSATIONS TO-NIGHT WITH LEADING

CONVERSATIONS TO-NIGHT WITH LEADING including one who was a Blaine delegate from this State to the Cincinnati Convention indicate that the submission to Cameron will be complete. The Blaine men say if is their policy to provoke no bitter antagonism, but policy to provoke no bitter antagonism, but to promote harmony and good will within the party, so that when Gen. Grant ceases to be a candidate, and they believe he will be out of the way before June, Blaine will be the second choice of Pennsylvania. He will then reap the benefit of the unit rule. It is said the price of the submission is a promise from Cameron that the delegates already chosen by Congressional Districts shall not be disturbed. Cameron threatens, if he is openly antagonized in the Convention, to smash the Blaine slate from top to bottom. As it is, the Blaine men expect to have a number of rep-Blaine men expect to have a number of representatives in the delegation to Chicago. They base their hope of the defeat of Grant on the opposition to a third term throughout the country and the reaction which the operation of the machine for Grant in Pennsylvania will produce in other States. They say it is impossible that Grant should be nominated by the machine.

A CAUCUS OF ANTI-GRANT DELEGATES was held to-night in the Blaine headquarter was held to-night in the Blaine headquarters; 109 answered to the roll-call, and eight instructed Blaine men were absent, making 117 out of 251. A committee of six was appointed to protect the rights of the minority in the Convention to-morrow, and to insist upon a roll-call on all test questions, so that the viva voce "hurrah" plan may be blocked. Senator Lawrence, of Washington, was put up as the candidate for temporary Chairman. The following resolution was adouted:

porary Chairman. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the right of delegates from each Congressional District to choose their delegate to the National Convention, except when such choice has already been made or may be made by the voters of any district, under their rules, is hereby affirmed.

The exception on behalf of voters is intended for the benefit of Lancaster County, where, it is claimed, the will of the people was overridden by the choice of delegates to the State Convention by the County Committee. The caucus adjourned with three rousing cheers for Blaine, and a resolution to attend in a body the general caucus of all delegates, which begins at 9 o'clock. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Blaine men in consequence of the large attendance at the preliminary caucus; but the show of strength is largely on the surface. The vote will melt away considerably in the Convention. THE GENERAL CAUCUS TO-NIGHT s disorderly and turbulent, and resen

a Democratic County Convention in Chicago.
An undoubted majority of those entitled to
vote were opposed to Grant, but the Chairman was a creature of Cameron, and carried man was a creature of Cameron, and carried things with a high hand. A resolution was offered appointing a committee of nine to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention. For this a substitute was proposed reserving the right to the delegates from each Congressional district to name their National delegates. The vote on the substitute was taken by calling the roll. The hall was a perfect pandemonium during the roll-call. The "plugs" from Philadelphia and Pittsburg answered the names of absent members, and at times three voices could be heard responding to one call. The Chairman declared the substitute lost by a vote of 110 to 123. He then refused to recognize motions to adjourn, and put the original resolution, which he declared carried on a viva voce vote. The motion to adjourn was then put and declared carried. The Blaine delegates are much incensed at the treatment they received, and vow they will have their rights recognized in the Convention to-morrow or take the roof of the hall off. It is thought the arbitrary conduct of Cameron's men has intensified the Blaine fighters, and that the strength of this faction to-morrow will be greater than has been supposed. They are determined at least to have a record vote, and break the force of the Cameron resolutions in the Convention.

and break the force of the Cameron resolutions in the Convention.

THE PLATFORM.

To the Western Anociated Press.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—The following is an
abstract of the resolutions which will probably be adopted by the Republican State Convention which will meet here to-morrow:

They declare that the resumption of specie
payments and revived prosperity of the country are the result of the financial policy of
the country, and protest against any changes in
or disturbance of that policy, and against
any tinkering with the tariff or currency;
oppose any attempt to regulate tariff duties
by commercial treaties; affirm an indivisible
union of the States; the right of every man
to be protected in life, liberty, or property;
denounce fraud and force at elections; call
for pure and free elections, in which every
voter shall be assured in exercising his right
to vote; congratulate the people of Maine on
their successful resistance to fraud, and thank
the Republican members of Congress for
their resistance to State-rights, and to
Democratic efforts to break down all Congressional protection for the purity of the
ballot-box.

OHIO.

THE BOOMERS' PROGRAM.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 3.—Representative Thorp, of Ashtabula County, who took a leading position in the movement which placed Gen. Garfield in the Senate, has now placed Gen. Garfield in the Senate, has now assumed the entire management of the Sherman interest in Ohlo so far as the Legislature is concerned, with more enthusiasm than sagacity. He gave away the entire program for the inauguration of a Sherman boom in this city next week. Representative Thorp is anxious to secure a postponement of the Sherman meeting until the members of the Legislature return from their regular Legislature return from their regular tri-weekly visit to their constituents. His plan for sounding an appeal loud enough to smother and drown all enthusiasm which now is being shown for Blaine and Grant is to bring a large delegation of because from each shown for Blaine and Grant is to bring a large delegation of boomers from each county in the State, each member making himself a committee to see that the crowd is here. This being assured, a number of leading members of the Washington branch of the Administration party, the backers and supporters of Sherman, will appear on the scene, and arrange the preliminary movement looking toward a capture of all the county delegations as they are made up. It is thought by such a bold and aggressive move that the Blaine men will succumb, and opposition to Sherman's nomination come to an abrupt termination.

VIEWS OF EX-CONGRESSMEN GUNCKEL AND.

VIEWS OF EX-CONGRESSMEN GUNCKEL AND JOB STEVENSON.

New York Tribuna, Feb. 1.

L. B. Gunckel, of Dayton, who lately represented the Third Ohio District L. Congress, said Thursday, in a conversation on the Presidential question with a Tribune representative, that most of the Republicans of his State were supporting John Sherman.

"There is, however," he continued, "a considerable Blaine element and a pretty large Grant element. As the delegation to

Chicago will be chosen by the Congressional Districts in their local conventions, all shades of local opinion will have a chance of expression. A majority of the delegates will no doubt be for Sherman, but both Biaine and Grant will probably have, some supporters. There will, however, be a strong effort made by the friends of Mr. Sherman to secure a solid vote for him on the first ballot at least. This much will be due to him as the only Ohio candidate."

"What do the people in Ohio think about Sherman's chances?"

"A very common expression is that they would be much better if he came from any other State. We fear the National Convention will be set against taking another President from Ohio."

"You came from a section abounding in Germans. Do you agree with Richard mith in the opinion that the Germans will not support Grant if he is nominated?"

"I know that they are strongly opposed to him. They are an independent, obstinate class of voters, who are never much influenced by party enthusiasm, and are not at all amenable to party discipline. All their newspapers, I understand, have come out flat-footed against Grant."

OPINIONS OF JOB STEVENSON.

The Hon. Job Stevenson, of Ohio, discussing the strength of Grant as a Presidential candidate, with a Democratic friend at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day, said:

"There is one thing you Democrats do not take account of when you talk about Grant losing Republican votes. He will gain a great many votes from your party. I'm not referring to the heavy business-men, large numbers of whom will support him, but to the horse men and all the rest of the sporting men. They will go for him in a body. They have money to spend, and will bet heavily on his success, and then work hard to make their bets good. These men are, as you know, Democrats with few exceptions, but that fact will got keep them away from Grant: They have a great admiration for him."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The District of Columbia, which not only has no Electoral vote to cast for any President, but within which the right to vote even for a Pound-Master does not exist, is considerably disturbed by political discussions over delegates which it is proposed to send to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. There are two factions, both claiming to represent the genuine Republican party. Each faction proposes to send three delegates to Chicago; each delegation expects to be admitted, and doubtless hopes that the contest will be so close that the contest will be so close that the choice of a Presidential nominee may depend upon their ballots. Every mail from the South brings new evidence that the greatest danger which threatens the Republican party is the vote which will be cast or attempted to be cast by the delegates from States which, so far as the Republican party is concerned, are practically disfranchised, and have as little right to vote as the residents of the District of Columbia.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate candidates for Electors, will be called in a few days. The Convention will be held at Madison about the 1st of May,—a few days carlier or later. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
HABITFORD, Feb. 3.—The Republican State
Convention for electing delegates to the National Convention will be held at New Haven
April 7.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. BOUTWELL'S ENERGETIC WORK—HIS CON-TEMPT FOR REPUBLICANS WHO OPPOSE GRANT. An ex-Congressman from Massachusetts said to a Tribune reporter yesterday that the Grant movement is still strong in that State, and is led by able politicians, who are confident of carrying the State Convention, and thus securing the delegation to Chicago. "Gov. Boutwell is at the head of the movement," he said. "Boutwell is very active and outspoken. I had a talk with him the other day. He declared that the patriotism of the country, the rank and file of the Re-

and outspoken. I had a talk with him the other day. He declared that the patriotism of the country, the rank and file of the Republican party, the churches, and the business of the country all demanded Grant's nomination. He spoke of those who are opposing Grant's nomination as a handful of dilettantes who want to dictate to the party the terms on which they will stay in it. 'Let them go,' he said, 'If they let the great majority of the party shape its course.' He declared that he would rather be beaten with Grant at the election than submit to the dictation of scratchers, bolters, and Germans. He believes that if we lose the next election by these elements sloughing of, we shall have a strong, healthy party that will grow up to power in four years by its wn strength and by the general 'cussedness of the Democrats. Of course, he and the other Grant men do not apprehend defeat. They talk this way to show the anti-Grant people that they are not afraid of them, and mean to pay no attention to their argument that Grant can't be elected.'

"Are Gen. Grant's friends in Massachusetts bestirring themselves?"

"They are much more active than the other side. I hear they are planning some sort of a public demonstration,—a meeting or a dinner, at which speeches will be made in his behalf."

NEW JERSEY.

ANTI-THIRD TERM.

New York Tribuna (Blains Organ).

The Essex County, New Jersey, Republican Committee held its first meeting for 1880 at Newark yesterday (Feb. 1), with a large attendance. The Committee represents every section of the county, and a Republican vote of about 17,000 in a National contest out of a section of the section total vote of about 30,000. Its meetings are

PRICE FIVE CENTS

INTERVIEW WITH A MAINE DEMOCRAT. William Henry Clifford, of Portland, Me., last evening, where a Tribunz reporter had a brief talk with him. He stated that it was hard to tell whether either the he Democratic or Republican parties would gain any strength or derive any benefit from the recent attempt by the Fusion party to steal the State. So far as some of the Democrats were concerned—the old hard-money class—they deplored the action of Garcelon and his crowd, and looked upon his action as illegal and arbitrary. Maine Democrats generally favored Bayard and Tilden, while Thurman had quite a backing for the Democratic. Presidential nomination. So far as the Fusionists were concerned, it was hard to tell what their future movements would be. They were at present all at sea.

PORT TO BE MADE.

New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.—If the Republicans of Delaware, including the full colored strength, can all be qualified to vote in November by assessment now and payment of tax later, there is a reasonable hope that the State may east a Republican majority. The statement, however, ought not to be made stronger than this. There is a fighting chance, but no more. Delaware has been steadily Democratic ever since Gov. Cannon was elected as a Union man in 1863, except that, under the demoralization of the Greeley nomination, Gen. Grant received its oral vote ten years later. For years the Legislature has remail least two-thirds Democratic, there be one member of the opposing party in several sessions. The last Republica ber was Senator Riddle, of this elected in 1872, and who held over i session of 1875, since which both br have been unanimously Democratic.

The majority in the State does no large, it is true. In 1870, it was 2 1874, 1,229; and in 1876, 2,629. Co tively, however, this majority is lar as Delaware is only a single Congredistrict, it corresponds to somethic

chooses fully to exert it, so commanding that it requires much courage and fortitude on the other side to make an effective campaign against him. In John M. Clayton's time there was much the same situation; Mr. Clayton was seldom successfully opposed in Delaware after he had once risen to prominence in National politics. The Republicans have now only the fragments of a State organization. The State Committee is the old one, holding over from 1876, there having been no convention held, no ticket formed, and no convention held, no ticket formed, and no convention had no ticket formed, and no convention to the campaign ago. Mr. H. P. Pickels, of this city, is Chairman of the Committee, and in full accord with the present purpose to make an earnest Republican effort. He will call its members together hereafter to appoint the meeting of a State Convention to elect delegates to Chicago, and a complete organization will be duly effected by the time the campaign is ready to open. In this city there is a vigorous and irrepressible Republican element, largely recruited by Northern men, which will give substantial support to the movement for State success. It may fairly be said that there will be a good fight made, and Delaware may be set, no doubt, with the two Carolinas and Florida, us possibly Republican in November.

VIRGINIA.

SENATOR MAHONE'S POSITION.
Special Disputch to The Calcago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The attitude of Gen. and Senator-elect Mahone, of Virginia, is giving the Bourbon organs of that State great concern. The latest authentic statement from Mahone is that he will use his influence in favor of forming in Virginia an Electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no party and to no particular candidate for the

Electoral ticket which shall be pledged to no party and to no particular candidate for the Presidency. Being appealed to by the representatives of the Bourbon organs in Virginia to know whether this statement was true or not, Gen. Mahone does not deny it. In view of this the Democrats are preparing to read him out of their party. This the Richmond Dispatch of to-day does in the following paragraph:

Gen. Mahone and his organ have renounced their allegiance to the National Democratic party. There can, therefore, be but one set of delegates sent from Virginia to the Democratic National Convention. If the Readjusters are Gen. Mahone's followers, they will denounce the Bourbon Democratia in Washington as heartly as they will the Funders at home, if not, they will act with the Conservatives, so that the Conservative party will have clear sailing up to the time of the making of the nomination for President, and afterwards the sailing will be note the less plain. Now let us see whether Gen. Mahone will live up to the program.

section of the county, and a Republican vote of about 17,000 in a National contest out of a total vote of about 20,000. Its meetings are held with closed doors. After the transaction of routine business, P. T. Quinn offered the following resolution:

Recolecal That it is, in the sense of this Committee, nexpedient to nominate any person for the office of President of the United States for a third term.

The resolution was unannounced and unexpected to a large majority of the Committee, nexpedient to nominate any person for third term.

The resolution was unannounced and unexpected to a large majority of the Committee, and a protracted discussion ensued upon it, nearly every member making some remarks. Mr. Quinn advocated his resolution in a speech of vigor, predicting that the sentiment of the nean of Essex would be found on election-day by the control of the committee to deal in his power to provent the nomination of any man for a third term for the Presidency. He knew how near to the hearts of Republicans Gen. Grant stood, but he was sure that his power to prevent the momination of any man for a third term for the Presidency. He knew how near to the hearts of Republicans Gen. Grant stood, but he was sure that his power to prevent the momination of any man for a third term for the Presidency. He knew how near to the hearts of Republicans Gen. Grant stood, but he was sure that his nomination would be in expedient.

Ex-Ald. William Stainsby also made an address in support of the resolution, paying a warm tribute to Gen. Grant, but asserting his strong conviction as a man who had fought for Republicanism for twenty-three years that the people would oppose a third term for any man. Excise-Commissioner Sinth and others followed in the sixtee star of two constituents more directly upon this subject. Messrs, Quinn and Stainsby opposed this course, urging that this was amailer which every man had discussed and considered with the state of the committee had not be a proposed this course, urging that this was availated

esolution was mously.

New York, Jan. 30.—To the Editor of the New York Herald: My attention was ealled last evening to what purported to be an in-

ie probably stands whi stand on the broader the day, but a recent to ce high the strength of ould elect the man they or, "Would it be." Ha worst thing which is said as man would be glad to acce udest epitaph—'That, havin d the Government on cons-inciples, he let the machi-hen Hale dexterously eulogize t time in a long and varied ex-public meetings I sat and heard a eulogy of Grant and not a lisp of already clouded a great name in this line was a Boston correthinking men.—b

SUICIDE.

AT MILWAUKEE. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. TEE, Feb. 3.—Last evening Christaf, charged with bigamy, was avoided in the County Jail. At 7 is morning it was discovered that her had committed suicide. Land-pled the fourth cell of the upper talked with the prisoners in the ad-ells until midnight, and then retired ells until midnight, and then retired a was supposed. But it appears that y waited until the others had gone. Then, disengaging the comforter actrcled his neck, he stepped upon and made one end fast to the iron. The other end he fasterned about, and swung himself off into eternity, and his face was close to the cell his feet barely touching the floor. It was cut down and removed to the Coroner Kuepper held an inquest enoon. A verdict of death by suicide arned. Landgraf was a shoemaker, and 36 years old.

AT AUGUSTA, ME. TA, Me., Feb. 3.—The communication of the communica of the First National Bank of this decommitted suicide by shooting. It and that Boothby had tied two heavy weights to his leg and had then brains with a revolver. He out his brains with a revolver. He pped down into a well in which the was about four feet deep and fired the not, and he had tied the weights to his order to insure his death by drowning the pistol hall failed to do its work. Il entered the head at the back of the and came out at the right ear. Thus porary insanity is the only reason of for the rash act.

AT NEWARK, N. J. ware, N. J., Feb. 3.—Charles Decker, a ment merchant, committed suicide to-by blowing his head off with a cannon ructed from a large hollow piece of which he filled with powder and slugs, a under his chin, and fired off with a AT ATLANTICVILLE, N. J.

of the brig Augustine, which came re here to-day, shot himself when he saw essel must be wreeked. The crew were it with difficulty.

special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribune.

RLBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—Ira Thomps young farmer of Greensburg, suicided morning by shooting himself through

OBITUARY.

GEN. JOHN BRISBIN.
WARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Gen. John Brisformerly member of Congress from
sylvania, and recently Director and

C. C. WAITE.

W YORK, Feb. 3.—C. C. Waite, proir of the Brevoort House, and one of the
rictors. of the Windsor Hotel, died at
to-day, aged 49.

DAVID STUART. b ILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—George H. Stuart ved a cable dispatch to-day announcing eath of his brother David, near Man-er, Eng.

A. O. U. W.

mal Session of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and Jowa. Special Dispatch to The Orleago Tribuna. TROIT, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Grand Lodge chiran Ancient Order of Tribuna. Theory, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Grand Lodge of bigan Ancient Order of United Workmet in annual session in this city to-day. The states were present representing seventy-ix larges. The annual reports of the Grand farter Workman and Recorder were submitted and referred to committees. That of he latter, W. Warne Wilson, said that there ad been 1,860 beneficiary certificates issued uring the year, 131 annualled, and 19 paid, taking a total loss of 180 and a net gain of 319 for the year 1879. The total number of ertificates now in force is 4,802.

The day was devoted to the discussion of the merits of the controversy between Grand Master Workman Price and the Peninsular Lodge of this city. This lodge has the largest membership in the State, and, with the exception of one in Buffalo, the largest in the United States. The charge has frequently been made that the officers were overzealous in securing new members, and consequently admitted persons physically disqualified. During the past year a large proportion of the deaths occurring in the State were members of the Peninsular Lodge, and recently the Grand Master Warkman discovered that George R. Nolton was elected to membership in an irregular manner. Considerable space in the Grand Master's report was devoted to a statement of the case of Nolton, Nolton got into the lodge by sheer persoverance, after having been refused certificates by several physicians, on the ground that he was liable to heart-disease. Grand-Master Price cancelled his certificate, but subsequently annualed this order, so that the Peninsular Lodge could make an investigation. The Lodge was not particularly desirous to do so, however, and Price had to threaten them with suspension before the investigation was sommenced at all. The result will be substituded to the present meeting of the Grand Lodge. Brother Phillips and Brother O. P. Raton, the latter being the physician who must be a present meeting of the Grand Lodge. Brother Phillips and Brother O. P. Raton, the latter being the physician who must be a present meeting of the Grand Lodge. Brother Phillips and Brother O. P. Raton, the latter being the physician who must be a present mannal tension of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of the Ancient of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of the Brother Workman J. W. Willett, in Justiness was transacted to eving the report of the Committee on City and the annual report of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient of the Grand Lodge of Iowa of the Brother Workman J. W. Willett, in Justiness was transacted to eving the report of the Committee on City and the annual report

WASHINGROW

The Railroad Plea for Reduction of Duty on Steel Rails,

As Made on Covert's Bill Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Western Steel Manufacturers in Opposition Thereto to Be Heard To-Day.

The House the Scene of a Regular Political Wrangle Yesterday,

Growing Out of the Attempt to Distribute the Appropriations.

So as to Give the Several Committees Control Over the Same.

A Treasury Call for \$11,000.000 in Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

The Senate Committee to Report Adversely on the Warner Silver BIII.

Gen. Hammond's Explanation of His Interview with Commissioner Hayt.

DUTY ON RAILS. THE RAILROAD INTEREST HEARD FROM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Mr. Henry V Poor, the railroad statistician, and editor of the "Railroad Manual," published in New York, appeared before the Ways and Means York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning in advocacy of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Covert, of New York, reducing the duty on steel rails from \$28 to \$10 per ton. Mr. Poor represents the interests of the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and a number of other railroads, a dozen or more in number. He read an argument pristling with tables of railroad statistics to prove that the prosperity of the country and of the railroads was proceeding abreast. In 1869 the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad charged 24-10 cents per ton per mile. In 1879 the charge for the same service was 8-10 of 1 cent: that is, the cost of transportation of merchandise from Des Moines, Ia., to New York, was the same as from Buffalo to New York in 1869. By this reduction new States York in 1869. By this reduction new States and Territories have been opened up to population, and the commerce of the country increased millions of dollars every year.

in ten years was 289 per cent, while the per cent of increase of compensation to road was 28 per cent, or the service was increase tenfold more than the compensation to roads. The most potent factor in the reduction of the rates of transportation is steel rails, and the great problem now is how to get them as

THE RATE OF INCREASE

the great problem now is how to get them as cheaply as possible. The price of these Bessemer steel rails in England varied very much from 1855, the date of their introduction, until 1874. Between that date and 1879 the price fell rapidly, and in the latter year extensive, purchases were made in England for American roads at not exceeding \$22 a ton. At that price the ad valorem duty amounted to 127 per cent of the cost price. In this country, after the panic, the price fell to \$40 a ton, only \$12 greater than the duty itself. Mr. Poor estimates that we shall require this year 1,000,000 tons of steel rails for renewals. There are now \$6,000 miles of line; the amount of double track 24,000 miles; making the total length of 110,000 miles, at an estimate of 100 tons to the mile.

WE HAVE LAID

11,000,000 tons, and 12 per cent of this must annually be relaid, say 600,000 tons for new and old roads. We shall need annually 1,600,000 tons. This is double the capacity of our steel works. Unless they can be had elsewhere the work on roads will be held in abeyance. Considering the immense wealth which these roads produce for the country by opening up immense tracts annually to our markets the loss by this system of restriction is seen to be enormous. As England can make all the rails we want, and more, why not buy them there, especially since we might buy them at \$25 a ton, or, counting freight, \$28 a ton laid down in New York? What Congress clearly ought to do is to legislate in such a way as to make transportation as cheap as possible. He read a lefter from D. J. Morrell, President of the Iron and Steel Associations, written to Mr. Vanderbilt, of the New York Tribune April 16, 1879, in the New York Central, and published in the New York Tribune April 16, 1879, in which he abuses that official soundly for purchasing 12,000 tons of English steel rails at a cost of \$12 a ton

over of \$12 a ton

OVER COST OF AMERICAN RAILS.

Mr. Poor gave as an illustration of the manner in which American steel rail makers seek to promote American industry, the case of the Vulcar Works, of St. Louis, of which Mr. C. K. Garrison is a large owner. To avoid its competition the other makers of steel rails went to the owners of this concern, and told them that if they would shut down they would pay them a larger sum than they could make by running their works. This was done, and the mills were shut for three years. Mr. Morrison corroberated this statement by the remark that he had seen the works in question in that period, and saw no smoke. As an answer to the steel-rail men, Mr. Poor said that if they cannot manufacture at a profit of 33 per cent, they and their employes had better go to raising wheat for the market, and let England furnish our rails. What the country is interested in is the greatest good to the greatest number, and not the fostering of a particular industry which will not maintain itself. If action is to be had at all, it should be immediate. The difference in price between \$50 and \$30 the ton is a great difference, the present year, in the construction of 2,000 to 3,000 miles of railroad, James F. Wilson, of Iowa, will also appear for the Illinois Central and the Iowa railroads. Mr. Storrs is expected to close the case for the Chicago Rolling-Mill.

THE RULES.

A POLITICAL DISCUSSION,
Special Disputch to The Chicago Trouna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The first political debate of the session occurred in the House this afternoon, and Speaker Randall, who is one of the advocates of the padlock who is one of the advocates of the padlock policy, was responsible for it. The Committee on Rules, of which Randall is Chairman, was not in the best of humor. The proposed revision had received hard treatment, and there seemed great drnger that the entire revision might be defeated. The Grangers have a way of making their power felt here, not so much because the measures that their representatives advocate are wise, as that the majority are quite reluctant to go upon record as voting against anything that may have in it the tingling phrase, "For the benefit of agriculture." Accordingly, when Alken, of South Carolina, a Grand Master of the State Grange, rose to attack the Committee on Rules and Appropriations, he rose with the assurance of a man who knew that he was to march to victory, and he did. His purpose was to so modify the proposed revision that the Appropriations Committee should not have control of the appropriations for the

After ridiculed the Appropriations Committee, described its functions as merely clerical, and said that probably no member of that Committee had ever visited the Agricultural Bureau. The consequence was that Aiken's amendment was carried amid cheers by a vote of 65 yeas to 64 nays. The Grangers again triumphed. The managers of the revision were frightened. They believed that this vote indicated that the proposition to distribute the work to all the Consultates. the proposition to distribute the work to all the Committees, and further cripple the Appropriations Committee, would be successful. The final result showed that there was good reason for such fear. Immediately afterward Browne, of Indiana, moved that the Military Committee likewise have control of appropriations for the army. Upon this proposition the political debate rose. Randall attempted a campaign speech, and insisted that the Democracy exists only to save the people's money, and reiterated the old story about the alleged millions that were saved in the Forty-sixth Congress. He insisted that the rule which permits the Democrats to introduce new legislation in appropriation bills should not be changed. Garfield argued that through that rule alone had the Democracy been able to precipitate discussion and to introduce measures which

to disturb the country. It seemed at one time that the political issues which were not to be mentioned at this session would immediately become texts for a bitter discussion, but the leaders of both sides, seeing the possible effect of their words, retreated from their posttion, and by a very close vote of 68 yeas to 107 nays, the proposition of Browne was defeated, and the Appropriations Committee triumphed. This indicates the probable ultimate success of the new revision, with the exceptions as to the appropriations for agriculture and rivers and harbors, already made. It is difficult to understand, however, how the Democrats expect to avoid political discussions upon the appropriation bills. The Marshals deficiency bill contains provisions which involve a consideration of the issues of the extra session, and some of the other bills have features which must create antagonism. HAVE DONE SO MUCH

INDIAN AFFAIRS. EXAMINING THE UTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is said that one eason why the House Committee on Indian Affairs have not examined the Ute Indian here is because an arrangement was made between Secretary Schurz and Scales, the Chairman of the Committee, that the India should not be examined, for the reason that Schurz wished the Indians to understand that while he was dealing with them the was no higher power than his. All of the Ute Chiefs, however, except Ouray, have been sent back to Colorado, and the members of the Indian Committee are now complaining that they cannot secure their testimony unless the Indian committee are now complaining that they cannot secure their testimony unless the Indians required. unless the Indians voluntarily return Washington, and that, even then, the addi-tional expense to the Government will be very great

TT APPEARS that Hayt, in his testimony before the House Indian Committee last week, stated that he was not interested, directly or indirectly, in any manner in mines in Colorado, but said nothing as to Arizona. It is ascertained now, nothing as to Arizona. It is ascertained now from what seems a reliable source, that when Hayt met Hammond at the depot last Wednesday night, he begged Hammond not o disclose the fact that Edward Knapp was its (Hayt's) son, and that Hammond in ubstance said to Hayt: "I am not going to lo anything of that kind to shield you any nore. I cannot make any such statement, and you had better get out of this,"—meaning you had better get out of this,"—meaning that Hayt had better retire from the office of Indian Commissioner. Gen. Hammond has gone to Chicago.

COMMITTEE WORK.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the House Commerce Committee Repre-sentative McLane submitted a bill to regulate the commerce between the several States, offered as a substitute for Reagan's Interfor a Board of five Railroad Supervisors, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a Commissioner and Engineer of Railroads, and the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department of the Interior. This Board of Supervisors are to have power to investigat complaints in regard to the transportation charges made by any common carrier for service affecting inter-State commerce, in-cluding passengers and freight, and the safety of travel. They are required to report annually to Congress on the 1st day of De-cember, with such statements and sugges-tions regarding remedial legislation as they may think proper, after having investigated all complaints that have been referred to

After McLane's explanation of the purpos After McLane's explanation of the purpose and scope of his bill, the Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of McLane, Ross, and Hentlerson, to draft and report to the full Committee a substitute for the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, which shall profide for the creation of a Railroad Commission similar to that proposed by McLane's bill. Reagan's bill was also referred to a sub-committee, consisting of himself and two others, which is to perfect the bill and report it to the full Committee.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating \$60,000 for a public building at Maysville, Ky.; \$20,000 to be expended the first year.

PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions appointed a sub-committee to-day, consisting of Representatives Coffroth, Caldwell, and Hazelton, to confer with a like sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pensions in reference to the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the House Committee, relating to the date of pensions in certain specified cases.

THE LOTTERIES.

POSTMASTEB-GENERAL KEY'S ANSWER. WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb. 8.—An impor-Washington. D. C., Feb. 3.—An importent step was taken in the lottery-letter case in the District Supreme Court to-day by the filing of the Postmaster-General's answer, demurring to the bill of the Lottery Company on the ground, first, that the order complained of was issued by Mr. Key, in his capacity as Postmaster-General, and in the discretion and authority granted him by law, and that the Court has no jurisdiction; that the case presented is not one that in equity entitles to relief, the order being addressed to the Postmaster in New Orleans, and not executed or put into operation by defendant, the local Postmaster being also an officer of the United States under oath and bound to execute his duties and responsible for the custody of registered letters; that the bill does not show any impediment to exist to an action at law or any title to relief prayed, nor privity of contract between the parties to it for the delivery of letters to complainant; that the writers should be made and are necessary parties to any such suit. The paper is signed by A. A. Freeman and other counsel, and sworn to as not being for delay by D. M. Key.

Judge Freeman also certifies that the demurrer is, in his opinion, well taken in law. The complainant will immediately join issue on this plea, and the case will come on for an early hearing.

THE SINKING FUND.

THE SINKING FUND.

CALL FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The following is the circular in relation to the purchase of United States bonds for the sinking fund:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that proposals for sale to the Government of \$11,000,000 of any bonds of the United States described below will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States described below will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States described below will be received at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States described below the bids will be opened and awards declared, the bonds thus purchased to be applied to the sinking fund, as provided in Sec. 3.694, Revised Statutes of the United States: Act of Feb. 8, 1861, 6s of 1880; acts of March 2, 1861, July 17, 1861, and March 3, 1863, 6e of 1881; act July 18, 1870, 5 per cents of 1881. Proposals should state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and under what acts they were issued, and may

the lith in of bonds offere bidders will be r

NOTES AND NEWS.

THEY WON'T FIGHT.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—There is one mew ray of hope from South Carolina.
There had been some reason to think
that the extremely bitter personal controversy which now exists between
Col. Haskell, the friend of Senator Wade Hampton, and Gen. Gary, one of the noted fire-eaters of South Carolina, would result in a duel. It appears that not only is there no probability of this, but, what is more strange, the leading newspaper of South Carolina has the courage to declare that the days of dueling are passing fast, and that there is no better sign of the improving condition of South Carolina. The Charleston News and Courier says:

Col. Haskell. A sensible conclusion to challenge Duels, in these days, are usually more farcical than tragical. The State law affixes the penalty of disfranchisement and disqualification for holding office to the offense of fighting a duel or sending a challenge. It will not settle this controversy to have Gen. Gary and Col. Haskell dodging the Constables on the Georgia or North Carolina line. This will not change the facts. The days of dueling are passing fast, and there is no better sign of the improving condition of court Carolina. THE REAGAN BILL

adopted the following resolutions: Resolved. That a sub-committee of three be appointed to draft and report to the Committee, on Friday, a substitute for House bill 1,028 (the Reagan bill, which substitute shall provide for a railroad commission. railroad commission.

Resolved, Further, that a like committee, to consist of the Chairman of this Committee and two others, be appointed to perfect said bill 1,028 (the Reagan bill), and report the same to the Committee.

The Sub-Committee on this Reagan bill is Reagan, Russell, and Beal. The Sub-Comittee on the Commission is McLane, Ross and Henderson. From this it is apparent that the Reagan bill in its original form has that the Reagan bill in its original form has no chance of passage by the Committee. Indeed, the whole subject is practically reopened by the adoption of these resolutions. Yesterday in the Committee an amendment by O'Neal to include water and other carriers in the restrictive proviso was voted down, four for and five against; members paired and absent, six.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. The first step toward the renewal of the agitation of the Chinese question in Congress was taken by the introduction of a resolution to-day calling on the President for informational control of the con to-day calling on the President for information as to any pending negotiations for a
change of treaty with China. It will be remembered that Mr. Evarts said, when the
Chinese bill was last under consideration,
that he was then negotiating for a change of
treaty. This fact, however, had been kept
concealed from every member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it was even
intimated in debate that, if Mr. Evarts had
made known this fact, Congress may not
have taken such action. Six months, however, have pussed, and it is not believed that
any greater progress has been made.

A DAKOTA RAILBOAD.

A DAKOTA BAILBOAD. The bill, which is of some interest in the Territories, which proposes to grant permission to the Territory of Wyoming to run a railroad through Dakota and Montana, was, after sharp opposition from Senotor Edmunds to-day, recommitted. The opposition was of so serious a character as to endanger the bill.

. THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION. The exodus investigation has not proved that Republicans originated the movement but it has shown that the railroad companies were not disposed to discourage it, and that the railroads alone, flowever, derived any pecuniary profit from it.

AN IOWA DISTILLERY CASE. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury, it is said, proposes to investi-gate the manner in which the case of Rhom-berg & Co., the Iowa distillers, was recently compromised. The Government originally sued this firm for \$433,507. Judgment was recovered for \$108,011. President Greaves, of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Road, was one of Rhomberg's bondsmen, and was en-tirely responsible. The case has recently been compromised for \$5,000. The Govern-ment expenses in connection with the trial are said to have been not less than \$25,000. Treasury, it is

Some time since, Mayo, Cashier of one of the Lafayette (Ind.) National banks, was convicted for some offense, but has not yet been sentenced. To-day his wife, with Senator McDonald, called upon the President to intercede in his behalf. It is not known what the effect of the appeal will be. TOWNSHEND'S DILEMA.

Representative Townshend, of Illinois, discovered to-day that his party friends in the House are not eager to jump into a bramble-bush, as they were during the extra session. It may be remembered that for weeks last spring the Democrats in the House allowed Mr. Townshend to lead them in a vain attempt to pass his bill to prevent the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. This morning, when the Judiciary Committee, through Mr. Culberson, of Texas, reported and recommended the passage of a bill to regulate such removals of causes, Mr. Townshend was outraged. He made a point of order against the bill, and his point was promptly overruled by the Speaker. Mr. Townshend looked about him in vain for help from those who stood solidily with him last spring. Not one of the valiant band, not éven the sweeping Blackburn, encouraged him by word or look, and he was defeated.

look, and he was defeated.

THE WARNER SILVER BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Senate Committee has decided to report adversely on the Warner Silver bill.

The following is the vote in committee: In favor of the bill: Voorhees and Beck—2. Against it: Bayard, Kernan, Morrill, Ferry, and Allison—5. Absent: Senators Wallace and Jones, of Nevada.

THE POSTAL BERVICE. Gen. Brady, in further explanation of the "star" route service, informed the House Committee to-day that the Post-Office Department endeavored to put contracts in the hands of persons who actually performed the work, and there was as much fairness in letting the contracts as could possibly be obtained under the law.

The Colorado delegation in Congress and Gov. Pitkin called on the President this morning and represented the defenseless condition of the frontier settlements of Colorado. The President, in reply, gave assurances that steps will be taken to protect them promptly in case emergency arises, and he is to confer with the Secretary of the Interior and Gen. Sherman on the subject.

wilber A. Goodspeed, of Ohio, was nominated to-day to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. The President nominated George Walker as Consul-General at Paris; James Q. Howord, of New York, Appraiser at New York; Robert M. Wallace, of South Carolina, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina; and William M. Hartsuff Postmaster at Port Huron.

IN SECRET SESSION. New York, Feb. 3.—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Indian Commissioner Hayt is in secret session.

PINCHBACK.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—A petition signed by a number of prominent merchants was forwarded to the President Indorsing Gov. Pinchback for Naval Officer of this port. The Colored Men's Protective Union indorse Gov. Pinchback, and state that the telegram recently sent by the President and Secretary was sent without the knowledge of the Association.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported the Warner Silver bill adversely.

Mr. Beck stated that the report was not unanimous, and the minority hoped to be heard in regard to the bill at some future time. The bill was placed on the calendar. Mr. Teller submitted a resolution directing

of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and what changes had been made by said Company in its general line of location up to date; also, a statement of the lands with-drawn from settlement in favor of said Com-Mr. Kirkwood presented a petition from the Superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad that the duty on steel rails be specific, not to exceed \$10 per ton. A similar petition was presented from the European & North American Rail-

way Company.

Mr. Bayard presented a memorial of the Harlem & Hollingsworth Company, stating they have in their shipyard, in a partly finished condition, the hull of the double-turreted monitor Amphitryon, on which work has long been suspended, and ask an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Navy to complete the vessel.

ork has long proportion to enable the savy to complete the vessel.

Mr. Bayard stated that he believed three other such vessels were in a similar condition. Three million dollars would put them in good condition. If they were to be finished, it should be done at once. If not, i would be better to sell the hulls as scrap from Many single vessels of foreign naries completion of these four we than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the completion of these four we have the same than the

ished, it should be done at once. If not, it would be better to sell the hulls as scrap iron. Many single vessels of foreign naries cost more than the completion of these four vessels would. Petition referred.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the House bill to restore to the public domain part of the Fort Ripley Reservation, Minnesota. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record. The Committee's report expresses the conviction that such special legislation is neither proper nor wise, and, as a general rule, the War Department has ample power to doe, all justice to all applicants for relief. The disabilities attending the charge of desertion are not onerous, as is generally supposed. The Pension Bureau pays very little attention to charges of desertion. Soldiers dishonorably discharged, the only effect being as to the date of the pension. Desertion does not even deprive them of bounty pay. In a large number of cases deserters have been relieved of the forfeiture of citizenship, and, usually, the disabilities are very small.

Mr. Kirkwood—The Senstor from Missouri (Cockrell) seems to consider the worst consequence of the record of desertion is loss of back pay or bounty. That is not considered so in lowa. Soldiers there consider the disarrace attached to such record as a more serious matter than the loss of back pay or bounty. There are some who think themselves entitled to the removal of such record, and yet are not within the rule governing the action of the Department. I would like to have the bill placed on the calendar until I can examine its effect.

The bill was accordingly placed on the calendar.

can examine its effect.

The bill was accordingly placed on the cal-

The bill was accordingly placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Finance was authorized to have printed the proceedings of interviews held by them with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the funding of the National debt and other subjects.

Mr. Maxey submitted a resolution from the Committee on Military Affairs that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of legislation authorizing worthy and meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army, who have honorably served thirty years, to be placed on the retired list, with pay and allowances as may be just. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Teller, the bill granting right of way through the public lands to the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana Railroad & Telegraph Company was taken up. The second section authorizes the Company to raise money on mortgage-bonds.

Mr. Edmunds thought that as the corporation was organized under the Territorial laws of Wyoming, permission or prohibition to

of Wyoming, permission or prohibition to ssue bonds would come from the Territorial Legislature and not from Congress; and, on his motion, the second section was stricken

out.

Mr. Teller said that with the second section stricken out, probably no capitalists would care to invest money in the enterprise. The bill would be useless, and he, therefore, moved its recommittal to the Committee on Railroads. Agreed to.

The Senate having received resolutions passed by the House in respect to the death of Congressman Rush Clark, of Iowa, Mr. Allison submitted a resolution that the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Mr. Clark, and Messrs. Allison and Hereford pronounced eulogies.

Mr. Allison said the demise of Clark

eulogies.

Mr. Allison said the demise of Clark was the first instance of the death of an acting member of either House of Congress from Iowa since admitted into the Union. No man of Clark's age was better or more favorably known in Iowa. He was a hard worker, and his zealous efforts to acquire the knowledge and facility which would make him a useful member of Congress had proven too exhausting for his health, which was never strong. He had fallen a victim to his own sense of duty.

Mr. Hereford said his acquaintance with the late Mr. Clark, though slight, was sufficient to impress him with a deep sense of the strength, earnestness, disinterestedness, and perfect honesty of deceased, who had fallen in the prime of life while ably representing his admirable constituency.

After a short address by Mr. Platt, Mr. Kirkwood said "Clark'sshort career had been a brilliant one, creditable to himself, and useful to the country. His death was due to overwork in the service of the people. The loss of one so lovable was hard to bear, but if, as is my belief, in the next world we continue the activities for which our lives here have fitted us, Rush Clark would find there high and honorable employment.

Mr. Kirkwood, in conclusion, moved the adoption of the resolution, and that the Senate adjourn.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow. adjourn.
The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House.

On motion of Mr. Frost, the privileges of the floor were granted to Parnell and Dillon, the Irish agitators.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the most feasible method of extending the benefits of the Agricultural Bureau over that portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian.

Mr. Mills offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to any pending negotiation for a change of treaty between the Government of China and the United States. Referred.

Mr. Shallenberger, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution calling on the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for information as to the character of all public buildings now in the course of construction or which may have been completed within the past three years, the cost of the same, and the reasons why such buildings have cost more than the amount limited by law. Adopted.

Mr. Cox introduced a bill declaring forfeited certain lands granted conditionally to add in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines. Referred.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee providing that no person shall serve as a petit juror in any United States Court more than three weeks during any one year was passed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Culberson's bill to determine jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts and regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts, went over without action.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules,
Mr. Carlisle was in the chair.

The pending clause of Rule II was that which was so amended yesterday as to give the Committee on Commerce the same jurisdiction and privileges as to the River and Harbor bill as the Committee on Appropriations enjoyed as to the general appropriation bulls.

A number of amendments that no river and harbor bill should be passed under a suspension of the rules were offered, but voted down, the vote being ne HOUSE.

voted down, the vote being nearly two to one.

Mr. Dunnell submitted an amendment to Clause 8 of the rule which relates to the Committee on Agriculture, providing that that Committee shall have jurisdiction over the subject of forestry. Adopted.

Mr. Aiken, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted an amendment providing that that Committee shall receive estimates and report appropriations for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Randall stated there was not much discretion required in appropriations for the Agricultural Bureau. Salaries were fixed by law, and the appropriations for seed were made in the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Aiken's amendment was then adopted, yeas, 82; nays, 64,—a result which elicited applause from members on both sides of the House.

Mr. Brown, of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved to amend Clause 9 of the rule, so as to provide that the Committee shall have power to bring in appropriations for the support of the army.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the amendment.

appropriations for the Agricultural Deparment, it would commit an enormous blunder in the management of public
affairs, a blunder which very few
would fail to see in the fullest
and strongest light when they had a fair
chance to see it operate. There was but one
remedy, and that was to strip the Appropriations Committee of the power which it had
under the 21st rule to legislate upon appropriation bills. Leave the Appropriations Committee the work only of making appropriations strictly according to law, and leave it to
all the other committees to offer and conduct
all the other committees to offer and conduct

tions strictly according to law, and leave it to all the other committees to offer and conduct legislation. If appropriation bills were distributed, he should have to vote against all the new rules. He should be sorry to do so, but if what he deemed to be so great a mistake should be made he should be compelled to vote against the whole.

Mr. Frye—The House yesterday determined by a majority of 18 that it would not distribute the labors of the Appropriations Committee. Does the gentleman suppose now it will proceed to do seriatim what it has refused to do collectively?

fused to do collectively? Mr. Garfield—I do. It has given us a sign his morning.

Mr. Randall—And the gentleman gives us mother sign, that the third clause of Rule 21 sto be amended.

is to be amended.

Mr. Garfield—I offered that as an escape from this difficulty. I am helping the Speaker from preventing this division, and 1 shall help him; but I say now that in my judgment the only safe way is to remove the

ment the only safe way is to remove the cause.

Mr. Blackburn said if the pending amendments were adopted it might be taken for granted that all appropriation bills would be distributed. If that was an instance of ceonomy he was mistaken. It was a matter of history there never had been a case where a matter in which a special committee was interested had come before the House on an appropriation bill that the Committee had not endeavored to increase the expenditures. He entered his protest against the distribution of appropriation bills, not in the interest of party, but in the interest of economy and fair administration. He reminded Mr. Garfield, however, that the power was not yet reduced to the dire alternative which he described. It was not yet forced to extricate itself from that dilema by adopting his amendment and striking out of the rules the only limitation which could put a stop on the increase of appropriations. There was another escape. If the bills were distributed, and the only safeguard to the Treasury which the House had was stricken down, he sincerely and earnestly trusted that the report made by the Committee on Rules, with all its sins, would be rejected and spewed out of the mouth of the House.

Mr. Whitthorne thought his friend from Kentucky (Blackburn) bragged too much on his hand. His hand did not justify it. He (Whitthorne) undertook to say he could demonstrate that all the vicious legislation which had characterized the Government of the country for the last eight or ten years had originated from the Committee on Appropriations. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] He asserted that in the

originated from the Committee on Appropriations. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] He asserted that in the Forty-fourth Congress he had, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, heartily cooperated with the then Chairman of the Appropriations Committee (Randall) in reducing the expenditures of the navy.

Mr. Blackburn—Will the gentleman undertake to say how often I have seen him stand here and offer amendment after amendment to naval appropriation bills, always providing for increase?

here and offer amendment after amendment to naval appropriation bills, always providing for increase?

Mr. Whitthorne—Only once, and that was when I proposed, in view of the removal of the Navy Department to the new building, to give it an additional clerk. [Laughter.]

Continuing, he said he believed in the theory of Mr. Garfield. He believed in the theory of Mr. Garfield. He believed there ought to be one Committee in charge of the appropriations of the Government, but he believed that that Committee should be confined to the law as it was, and not be allowed to usurp jurisdiction, the discretion and work of all the other Committees.

Mr. Randall thought the House, on reflection, would regret its action in giving the Agricultural Committee charge of the appropriations for the Agricultural Department. ations for the Agricultural Department. He remembered very well the history of the rule to which Mr. Garfield had referred. The policy and principle of it was that whenever by legislation the people's expenditures were to be increased, it should be done by separate legislation, but when Congress, desired in any way to decrease the expenditures of the Government there should be a swift way to provide for the accomplishment of that

in any way to decrease the expenditures of the Government there should be a swift way to provide for the accomplishment of that object. That was the rock on which the Democratic party had placed itself. That was the rock on which it had stood ever since it had obtained control of the House, and that was the rock which he hoped would bring it into possession of every department of the Government, from President down. Applause on the Democratic side.] Therefore, he said deliberately to the gentleman from Ohio, that as a member of the House he would resist in every possible way known to the rules the repeal of that rule, and use every argument to prevent the House from falling into the error of taking from the representatives of the people the power at any time to decrease the expenditures of the Government. There was a line of complaint drawn (and he wished he could divide it) between what be called the economic expenses of the Government and those amendments placed in the appropriation bills which had political purposes in view. The gentlemen from Ohio could never secure the indorsement of the people by saying to them: "We will strike down the power of reducing the expenditures, because that power has been used to place in the appropriation bills amendments of a political character." Let members be sincere; let them join hands in legitimately reducing the expenditures of the Government, and let them, as men should, meet in open statute those political questions which the majority might think absolutely essential to the preservation of the Government.

which the majority might think absolutely essential to the preservation of the Government.

Mr. Garfield said that so far as the rule was in the direction of economy it met with his cordial support, but its language went far beyond the mere economy of revenue. Every conceivable scheme of partisan legislation which had torn the House into passion, which had lashed the tiger of partisanship into rage, which had converted the House into a political caucus, all those Trojan horses, all those evils, all those volcanoes which had burst in the heart of the American people had burst out through the crater of that rule. It was his wish to bring the House back to deliberations, and for that purpose he thought the House could form a rule which would meet all Mr. Randall desired, and would shut out the tiger of politics from this arena. That geutleman had spoken of the rock on which the Democratic party was building. It was the rock on which the Democratic party was building. It was the rock on which the Democratic party was building the House into a mere debating society.

Mr. Randall asserted that the practice of tacking legislation on appropriation bills had originated with the Republican party, and the rule to which he had referred had in one year saved \$30,000,000 to the Government.

After some further debate by Messrs. Cox. Hawley, and Reed, the amendment offered by Mr. Brown was rejected—36 to 107.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPELNGFIFLD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The State Board of Health will hold an Important meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, next Thursday. The main object of this meeting is to consider charges of "unprofessional and dishonorable conduct" brought against parties who hold certificates from the Board, which has not heretofore been able, for want of time, to take up many cases of this kind. which has not heretofore been able, for want of time, to take up many cases of this kind. The Board now intends to fully carry out the letter and spirit of the law, which is designed to protect the public from all sorts of professional ignorance, quackery, and crime, and will at this meeting inangurate aggressive work in this direction. Heretofore the moral force of the statute regulating the practice of medicine has operated to the satisfaction of all interested, and this has been the main dependence of the Board and the friends of the law, but the Board has now determined upon an active campaign.

SALE OF HUNT'S PICTURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Feb. 3.—At the first day's sale of oil-paintings and charcoal sketches of the late William M. Hunt to day prices ran very high. Fifty paintings were sold, and the aggregate price was over \$38,000. The highest price was paid for a painting of American Falls, Niagara, which brought \$9,000. Several others brought over \$1,000. Doubtless societies and institutions were among the purchasers, but they were under other names, and cannot be told at present. The

om all over the country to attend the sal one all over the country to attend the sal inclination and New York were represented by buyers present but most the purchasers were from B. without reserve, with one exception, a lar Niagara, painted in 1879. On this work starting bid of \$10,000 was received. It was understood, however, that if the price offer was not satisfactory to the family the picture would not be solf, and this figure not be satisfactory the picture was withdrawn.

WEATHER NOTES.

egan shortly after midnight nost severe storm of the wi most severe storm of the winter Atthough but three or four inches fell on a level, the wind drifted it roofs of the houses and from the cross streets, and in many places was packed a foot or more deep, was so fine and fell so fast that nav the rivers was very difficult, the veil of forming as great a barrier as a heav. The storm increased in violence, an wind rose to a perfect gale. Just before light the wind, which was from n miles an hour. It blew at this rad until 8:30, and the ferry-boats and on the rivers and the bay were tos

making some of the passengers seasick. The railroad trains were somewhat delayed. The snow is rapidly disappearing from the street, the rain converting it into mud and slush making walking abominable.

CONEY ISLAND. New York, Feb. 3.—The high tide and tremendous gale caused serious damage at Coney Island. The water broke through between the pavilion and Hotel Brighton, tear-ing up the planking and flooding the back grounds. Engeman's wooden pier in front of the Ocean House, Brighton Beach, was swept away. The beach is strewn with floating timbers, and some of the small pieces are floating over the concourse, on which the water is about two inches deep. It is impossible to get to Manhattan, but as viewed from Brighton the waves were was uninjured. The old be Brighton is probably swept away ere At West Brighton all the bathing-house At West Brighton all the bathing-houses and portable structures are floating around or smashed on the beach. The waves reached the floor of the iron pier, and some structures thereon were carried away. The islander say they have never witnessed so severe a storm. The danger to the hotels and rairoads was made manifest by the presence at the Beach of many railroad men.

A man, name unknown, went to the end of Brighton pier this morning, and was carried away with a portion of the structure.

AT BRADFORD, PA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 3.—A heavy a storm set in last night, and is still fa Trains on the Buffalo & Southwestern, the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia, and the Rochester & State Line Roads were blockaded nearly all day west of Salam the Atlantic & Great Western. I inches of snow has fallen, and tr been seriously interfered with. T the Erie are making fair time.

Lone Branch, Feb. 8.—The most ser and destructive storm that ever visited this coast prevailed to-day. The wind blew with coast prevailed to day. The wind blew tremendous fury, carrying away sum, houses, pavilions, bath-houses, and port of the piazzas and roofs of nearly all hotels on the shore. A brig is ashore at bright, a schooner a mile north, and ano half a mile south of this place. The pler is injured to some extent.

LONG BRANCH.

WOT WAS POUGHKEEPSIE POUGHKEEPSTE, N. Y., Feb. 8.-A heavy night and to-day. East of here, near the State line, the wind blew a hurricane, and the snow-drifts were ten feet deep. Trains on roads running east and west are blocked in

NEW ENGLAND. Boston, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from various quarters along the coast represent the stors as terrible. Much damage has been done to shipping, and fears, are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleets.

HALIFAX.
HALIFAX, Feb. 3.—The heaviest more storm of the season has been raging all the afternoon, and continues this evening. ALONG LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Snow from a foot to fifteen inches deep has fallen along Lake Champlain, and is still falling. BUFFALO, Feb. 8,—The storm is greatly abated, and trains on the various roads are running nearly on time.

THE BLACK HILLS. DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 3.—A heavy mor-storm is raging throughout the hills.

NOT YET READY.

What the Old Man Tilden Says Regarding the Report of His Intended Harriage.

New York, Feb. 3.—Tilden's secretary furnished the following regarding the report of the approaching marriage of Tilden to Mis Rauck, of Lewisburg: "Mr. Tilden and the report is as true as about nine-tenths of the statements concerning him daily published,—that is, not at all. He presumes that the authors of the rumor have acted on the maxim of equity jurisprudence, "That what ought to have been done has in fast been done"; but, unfortunately, he never had the pleasure of knowing of the existance of any such lady."

A RICH FIND.

Denver, Feb. 3.—There is great excitement in Denver over a new discovery of gold near the mouth of the Cañon of the Platte, a mile from the South Park Railroad, and only twenty miles west of Denver. A vein of mineral was struck in the Dolly Vardes Mine at the depth of twenty feet last Friday, and a specimen brought to Denver and a assay obtained on Saturday, the assay giving the value of the ore at \$21,199 per ton, \$31,77 of fit being gold. A publication of these facts was made in one of the papers Sunday morping, and before night 100 people were on its spot. Up to the present time 500 have visited the place, and 200 locations have been made.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfikld, Ill., Feb. 3.—The marriage of Senator George Hunt, a prominent attorney of Paris. Edgar County, and Miss Regents Jones, daughter of the Hon. J. A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, was eelebrated this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents in the presence of a notable company of guests, Bishop Seymour officiating. A profusion of choice and costly presents was received. Senator and Mrs. Hunt departed this afternoon for their future home, Paris, via St. Louis.

Russian officials are said to excel in steal Millions of rubles varish annually from State Exchequor, nobody seems exactly to the control of the control of

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An Idea of the Suffering lan

Official Returns

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a garrison and assizes it Waterford. It is conne Limerick, Cork, Waterforthat if the local authori romptly forwarded. MISSTATE ough's Irish Relief-Fund day investigated the reportion in the neighborhoed of found that the rep

have been no cases of starvation, such as have THE MAGNITUDE OF urgent and wide new horrors in the cate than any prediction.

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The following figures a the official returns of the to the central bodies organition of relief in Dublin, as inquiries made by your coare vouched for by Protes clergy, gentry, and public clergy. clergy, gentry, and pul returns are arriving dai numbers. The returns by chief distress exists sho chief distress exists sho those suffering to be as for

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HER NOTES.

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NEY ISLAND. eb. 3.—The high tide and eb. 3.—The high tide and a caused serious damage at The water broke through beon and Hotel Brighton, tearding and flooding the back aan's wooden pier in front of a, Brighton Beach, was swept me of the small pleces are concourse, on which the two inches deep. It is get to Manhattan, but as brighton the waves were road, but the hotel. The old bandstand at to the old bandstand at bably swept away ere this, an all the bathing-houses and res are floating around or beach. The waves reached from pier, and some structures arried away. The islanders ever witnessed so severe a ager to the hotels and railmanifest by the presence at any railroad men.

RADFORD, PA. tch to The Chicago Tribune.

., Feb. 3.—A heavy snowst night, and is still falling, st night, and is still falling, buffalo & Southwestern, the fork & Philadelphia, and the te Line Roads were blockday west of Salamanca, on Great Western. Fourteen has fallen, and traffic has interfered with. Trains on lag fair time.

NG BRANCH. Feb. 3.—The most severe storm that ever visited this storm that ever visited this o-day. The wind blew with the bath-houses, and portions and roofs of nearly all the re. A brig is ashore at Sear a mile north, and another to of this place. The iron some extent.

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YET READY. Tan Tilden Says Regardent of His Intended Mar-

b. 3.—Tilden's secretary fur-ing regarding the report of marriage of Tilden to Miss isburg: "Mr. Tilden says rue as about nine-tenths of concerning him daily pub-tot at all. He presumes that e rumor have acted on the ty jurisprudence, "That have been done has in fact t, unfortunately, he never of knowing of the existence."

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ATRIMONIAL.

the to The Chicago Tribuna.

III., Feb. 3.—The marriage to Hunt, a prominent attorigar County, and Miss Enughter of the Hon. J. A. the United States Circuit rated this afternoon at the bride's parents in the prescompany of guests, Bishoping. A profusion of choice its was received. Senatorideparted this afternoon for e. Paris, via St. Louis.

An Idea of the Extent of the Suffering in Ire-

Official Returns Showing an Appalling State of Things.

land.

Three Hundred Thousand People Now in the Pangs of Starvation.

The English Parliament to Move in the Matter of Relief.

Denial of Recent Reports Relative to Starvation in County Louth.

The Indicted Agitators Allowed Further Time lin Which to Answer.

Dissatisfied Officers of the Rus sian Army Joining the Revolutionists.

Austria to Assume Complete Civil

Control of Affairs in Bosnia. Fearful Destruction Caused by a Torna-

do in the Philippine Islands. Weekly Review of the English and Conti-

nental Breadstuffs Trade. IRISH SUFFERING.

DISTRESS IN CLONMELL.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The daily increasing dis tress and destitution in Ireland is at last being felt in the richest and most prosperou ons of the country. Even in Clonmell, a Parliamentary borough, and the Capital of the richest and most prosperous section of the County of Tipperary, a body of workingmen have been driven to organize a foo tion, and to threaten that unles the Mayor provide them with relief they will break open the shops and forcibly help themselves. Clonmell is a garrison and assizes town on the River r, which separates it from the County of Waterford. It is connected by rail with Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and Dublin, so that if the local authorities are unable to cope with any demonstration assi be promptly forwarded.

MISSTATEMENTS. Coble Special to The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Duchess of Marlborugh's Irish Relief-Fund Committee yester ny investigated the reported cases of starva-ni in the neighborhoed of Parsontown, and und that the reports are untrue. There have been no cases of starvation there, and starvation, such as have been referred to. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE SUPPERING.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland becomes more and more urgent and widespread. Every day reveals new horrors in the catalog of suffering. The No language can describe the appalling privations, the utter destitution, which pre-vail; but a vivid picture can be found in vall; but a vivid picture can be found in the statement and figures below. They are unexaggerated and well authenticated. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an underestimate,

THERE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-creatures. Some of them are their fellow-creatures. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or of meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. People are looking to the world for succor. The land agitation has hidden its head for the moment, the agitators lending a hand in the common cause. Parnell's attack upon the Mansion-House and the Duchess of Mariborough funds is a crime, the responsibility of which no man should take upon himself at this time.

THE CONFUSION THUS CAUSED only blinds the eyes of America to the present awful necessities of the Irish peasantry. If Parnell be a true Irish patriot he will sink animosities, which every one deprecates, even his friends and sympathizers, and will become the champion in America of that cause in which all the world is one,—the

become the champion in America of that cause in which all the world is one,—the cause of charity.

The following figures are compiled from the official returns of the local committees to the central bodies organized for the distribution of relief in Dublin, as well as from private inquiries made by your correspondent. They are vouched for by Protestant and Catholic clergy, gentry, and public officials. Further returns are arriving daily in overwhiming returns are arriving daily in overwhiming numbers. The returns by counties where the

those suffering to b	sts show the numbers	0
Mayo a	4,500 Tipperary 6,5	_
BAL	5,260 Leitrim 5.8	
Engo 4	2,930 Wicklow 3.6	80
Donegal. o	3,100 Monaghan 3,8 8,000 Westmeath 1,6	
Contommon 2	5,150 Longford 1.8	7
Clare.	3,896 Kilkenny 1,7	P
	(600 Total ' mag	ä

ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT is printed a tabulated statement covering a page, and contains an analysis of the actual

page, and contains an analysis of the actual condition of 250,000 of the persons represented in the summary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

New York, Feb. 4.—Editorially, the Herald says: Upon the figures given in the above dispatch, there are more than 300,000 people in Ireland who are in imminent danger of perishing with hunger. This is not a random estimate, hastily inferred from flying rumors, but the result of diligent and falthful inquiries in every part of the afflicted districts. We have gone over Ireland, county by county, and town by town, or parish by parish in each county, stating the number of suffering in each place, with occasional side remarks quoted from our informants, which touch local peculiarities in the situation. These remarks are a mere repetition These remarks are a mere repetition of words spoken to our correspondents, but they are deeply affecting as betokening the despondency which is overtaking so many hearts. "Many of my people will be dead and buried before help will arrive," is the programs of angulish from will be dead and buried before help will arrive," is the piercing note of anguish from Kilkeran. "Two of my people died last week from starvation," is the moan from another locality. "How we can tide over the next six months God only knows," is the despairing utterance from Mallow in Cork. "No language can describe the distress," is the testimony from Shankin in Cork.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, sive us money or food," is the thrilling cry of fear and agony from Foxford, in Mayo. In parts or Limerick County many people have been living on turnips for weeks. From one town in Galway County we learn that

tistics, must not fall on heedless ears.

A Crisis has come,
which appeals to the common heart of mankind. It would be a blot on the civilization
of the world, a disgrace to its
Christianity, a stigma upon human
nature if those poor, wretched
sufferers were permitted to starve when
granaries are teeming with food, when ships
are lying idle in many harbors, when untold sums of money are daily expended
for luxuries and superfluitles. Let the rich
give out of their abundance, the comfortable
out of their economy, the frugal poor from
the promptings of willing hearts which
have at some time felt want or the fear of it,
and whose modest contributions, like the
widow's mite, will be the most blessed of all
in returns of happiness to the giver.

The RECENT DEATHS FROM STARVATION.
To the Western Associated Press.

THE RECENT DEATHS FROM STARVATION.
To the Watern Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Mansion-House Committee the Lord-Mayor referred to the report that three inquests had been held in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, County Louth, wherein verdicts were rendered of death from starvation, and stated that no application for relief had been received from that district.

UNTRUE.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund Committee yesterday investigated the reported cases of starvation in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, and found that the reports are untrue. There have been no cases of starvation there, and no Coroner's verdicts rendered of death from starvation, as were recently referred to.

REKAD OR WORK.

CLONNEL Feb. 3.—A large number of the UNTRUE.

CLONNEL, Feb. 3.—A large number of unemployed people to-day made a demonstation before the Mayor's office, demanding work or bread, accompanying this with a threat to sack the baker's shop.

TIME EXTENDED DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The Irish Court of Queen's Bench has granted Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan an extension of time to plead, and orders have been given to furnish the accused with copies of the indictments against them. It is believed that their trials will be had in March.

At the annual meeting of the Home-Rule League to-day, William Shaw disclaimed any pretensions to be considered a leader of of the Irish people.

DAVITT.

At a meeting of the Irish National Land League to-day, it was resolved that Michael Davitt should be deputed to wait upon the editors of French and other Continental newspapers to enlist their support in efforts for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

THE MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE
met to-day, Lord-Mayor Grey presiding. It
was announced that £41,115 sterling have
been received by the Committee to date, and
£15,400 distributed. Replies to inquiries by
the Lord-Mayor have been received from
thirty Bishops, including three Catholic
Archbishops and one Protestant Archbishop,
repudiating Parnell's charges of discrimination against rent defaulters, and expressing
entire confidence in the Committee.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Standard states that among the measures promised by the Government to be presented is a bill regarding the distress in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN. LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Times semi-officially asserts that there is no truth whatever in the reports that Lord Lytton is desirous of leaving India, hence there is no question of choosing his successor. ELECTIONEERING.

Viscount Landon, President of the Board of Trade, while speaking at Liverpool yesterday in favor of Whiteley, the Conservative candidate, stated that he did not believe the electors of Liverpool would support a candidate whose promise to the Home-Rulers would tend to unsettle Ireland for the period

REMEDY FOR SHIFTING CARGOES. London, Feb. 3.—Samuel Plimsoll, mem-ber of Parliament, in addressing his constituents at Derby yesterday, referred to the loss of life and property by the shifting of cargoes, and said it could be effectually remedied at a trifling expense. The remedy which he intended to bring before Parliament was the loading of grain in sacks.

BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH.
The health of Lord Beaconsfield is reëstablished.

London, Feb. 2.—The experimental test of the question as to the cause of the explosion of the thirty-eight-ton turret gun on board the British ironclad Thunderer, in the Sea of Marmora Jan. 2, 1879, by which several officers and seamen were killed, was made to-day at the proof-butts in the Government marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. The theory was that the disaster resulted from the double loading of the gun through carelessess, and, according to this theory, the sister gun, which was brought home for the purpose of experiment, was to-day loaded and fired with a double charge of eighty and 110 pounds of powder, one 600-pound common shell, and one 700-pound Palliser projectile. The gun burst, as its fellow did on board the Thunderer, justifying the opinion of the Committee of Investigation as to the cause of that disaster. The muzzle, gun, and projectiles were buried in the sand at the proof-butts. The remainder of the gun, with the exception of its base, was blown to atoms.

GAZETTED.

London, Feb. S.—A. De Capel Crowe, Patrick Capeal for Denmark has been A DOUBLE-CHARGE.

GAZETTED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A. De Capel Crowe,
British Consul for Denmark, has been
gazetted Consul for Cuba.

PRESH MEAT PROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The steamer Strathleven, with a cargo of fresh meat in cases and livestock, from Australia for London, has arrived. The meat in the cases was perfectly

fresh.

THE SPRING HANDICAP.

LONDON, Feb. S.—Acceptances for the spring handicap include Parole, Falsetto, Mistake, Wallenstein, Sly Dance, Pappoose, Geraldine, Nereid, and Boreas.

DEAD.

DEAD.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Rt.-Hon. George Hamilton, retired diplomatist, and the Rev. Henry Moule, prominent philanthropist and clergyman, and still more prominent sanitarian, discoverer of the dry-earth system, are dead.

PERSIA AND HERAT.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—The Herald, referring to the supposed intention of Persia, under British inspiration, to seize Herat, says: "This step would be hostile to Russian interests. Russia certainly will not retire before a small Asiatic State incited by a foreign Power." The Herald points out that England is not in a position to defend Persia against Russia.

JOINING THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

JOINING THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Vienna correspondent says: Trustworthy accounts represent that the internal condition of Russia is becoming daily more critical. A number of officers high in command became disaffected, while those who were not promoted after the late war with Turkey have, with few exceptions, joined the revolutionists.

CUBA.

THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—The so-called Gen. Libano Sanchez has been routed at Manacas, and the insurgent Col. Aguilera is closely pursued. Lieut.-Col. Reinosos' command surprised the enemy's camp and burned 600 tents. The so-called Gen. Peralta surrendered, and he and his entire command were pardoned. The jurisdiction of Baracoa will soon be entirely pacified.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant and party visited the Vento Water-Works, near Havana, yesterday. To-night a great tea-party, followed by a ball, was given in the palace in honor of the distinguished visitors. The principal families of the city and all official persons were invited. The Vice-Governor-General issued invitations in the name of Captain-General Blanco. On Thursday the party will go to Matanzas and visit some plantations in that vicinity.

EARTHQUAKE.

On the 1st inst another earthquake-shock occurred at Candelaria, in the District of Vuelta Abajo. Three oscillations were felt,

DEFEATED.

Chief Libano Sanchez has been defeated in the jurisdiction Baracoa, and 600 huts belonging to the insurgents burned.

FRANCE. PARIS, Feb. 3.—Charles De Lesseps, cousin of Ferdinand De Lesseps, and Mme. Cremieux, wife of Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Remator, are dead.

The Government appears resolved to proceed against the Legitimist benevolent societies which distribute in Paris certificates for relief bearing the Bourbon arms surmounted by a Royal crown.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—De Freycinet, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a deputation of the St. Etienne. Chamber of Commerce, said he appreclated the importance of a treaty of commerce with America, and would take the subject into consideration as soon as M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, places it before him.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Mark Lane Expre all agricultural work and canal navigation, and seriously impeded the unloading of vessels, whilst the fogs have checked business. The growing wheat has made no apparent progress, and in many fields it has not appeared above the ground. It is feared this renewal of the frost will be a severe trial on autumn-sown grain. A great deal of land is yet unplowed. There is little alteration in the quantity or condition of the English grain sent to market, which is still in a dampand defective condition. Owing to this fact

INCREASED PRESSURE TO SELL

on the part of farmers there was a decline of two shillings per quarter last Monday, which has not since been recovered, nearly all influences now dominant in the market having remained on the side of buyers.

Imports have been on a tolerably liberal scale for midwinter, shipments from India and Southern Russia coming to hand pretty freely. This excess of supply over demand, coupled with the rapid fall of prices in America, caused a decline of a shilling per quarter. Business during the week has been marked by a good deal of indecision. Despite the inclination of holders, in consequence of the further increase in the visible supply in America, to accept lower prices, buyers operated very cautiously. Though American prices are now reduced to a level with those ruling in this country.

A FUTHER REDUCTION

there is required, as without some margin of profit importers can scarcely be expected to operate. Feeding stuffs are quiet, the only noteworthy change being an advance in maize of a shilling per quarter, owing to its decided scarcity on the spot. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Although only moderate business has been done, red winter wheats have shown rather a firmer tendency. Ghirkas improved about a shilling per quarter. Maize, with few transactions, maintained late rates. Wheat for shipment very inactive. Buyers seem quite indifferent to speculative fluctuations cabled from America.

Barley remains steady. Maize attracts little attention. A FUTHER REDUCTION

BULGARIA.

ELECTIONS. SOPHIA, Feb. 3.—The elections for the Bul garian Assembly have terminated in the reëlection of most of the Liberal members. It is thought that Prince Alexander may again dissolve the Assembly.

REGENT APPOINTED. SOPHIA, Feb. 4.—Bishop Clement has been appointed Regent during the visit of Prince Alexander to St. Petersburg.

MEXICO.

MORE REVOLUTION. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—A San Diego dispatch says Gov. Castrijon, of the Mexican Province of Frontera, Lower California, has called out the militia and placed the province under martial law. The cause of his action is a revolution started by Marquez at Lapaz. It is reported that Marquez has been driven out of Lapaz by the Federal troops, and is making his way up the peninsula with a handful of followers.

ST. VALLIER AND BISMARCK. BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Count De St. Vallier had an interview with Bismarck before leaving for Paris, but nothing was settled.

WANTS TO KNOW.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Cologne

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Cologne asserts that Count De St. Vallier has gone to Paris to communicate with De Freycinet on the proposed increase of the German army.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Berlin correspondent reports that Prince Bismarck yesterday held a long conference with the Emperor on the Army bill and new taxes.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—An official telegram announces the recent occurrence of a terrible hurricane at the Philippine Islands which caused great damage both on the islands and to shipping. Several merchant ships and a Spanish gunboat were wrecked. The latter is reported a total loss, with all the crew.

GREECE.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Feb. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted a bill granting Government authority to make a loan for the defrayal of current expenses. It was the refusal of this grant which caused the recent Ministerial erisis.

RESIGNED.

ROME, Feb. 3.—The Avenire d'Italia announces that Gen. Bonelli, Minister of War, has resigned from the Cabinet in consequence of the attitude of those Generals of the army having seats in the Senate during the discussion on the Grist Tax bill.

SPAIN.

MADHID, Feb. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Colonies, replying to an interpellation, said the Government would accept any proposal for financial or commercial reforms which would ameliorate the condition of the Cubans.

the condition of the Cubans. THE POPE'S HEALTH.

London, Feb. 3.—A Rome correspondent asserts that the condition of the Pope's health is unsatisfactory, owing to the worry and anxiety to which he has recently been sub-BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath adopted without amendment the Government bill formally placing Bosnia under the control of the common Ministry and Delegations.

MAHOMMED JANS.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Lahore reports that Mahommed Jans has established a chain of armed posts on the Turkestan and Ghuznee roads, where his officers search people passing to and from Cabul.

PAPAL NOMINATIONS.

ple passing to and from Cabul.

PAPAL NOMINATIONS.

A telegram from Rome says: The official announcement of the ordination of Bishop Elder, of the Diocese of Natchez, to the coadjutorship of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, will be forwarded in a few days. The nomination to the Sees of Columbus and Chicago and the coadjutorship of Milwaukee will be acted upon by the Propaganda Fide in a few days.

THE CZAR.

The substance of certain official reports which have been made to the authorities at Vienna, by their agents at St. Petersburg, has leaked out, and is in process of circulation in society. The reports give in great detail the facts respecting the mental condition of the Czar, and lead to the conclusion that he is at times quite insane. He is represented as subject to prolonged fits of depression.

PERFETUAL MOTION.

Miss Hosmer, the American sculptress who claims to have discovered the theory of perpetual motion, and is confident that within a few weeks she will be able to practically solve the problem, leaves Rome shortly for the purpose of working at the invention, of which, it is said, electricity is the primary agent.

THE RAILROADS.

The Defunct Chicago & Pacific Proves to Be a Lively Corpse.

Its Stockholders Decline to Be Interred Without Further Ceremony.

Near Completion of Another Gigantic Consolidation Scheme by Jay

Whereby All the Pacific Roads Will Be Brought Under His Control.

ters of the Union Pacific at

AN INDIGNATION MEETING. AN INDIGNATION MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday in the Ogden Building, the same as if the road had not been sold under foreclosure proceedings and the stock completely wiped out. The unfortunate holders of the stock seem to be determined to avoid a complete scoop, and force the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which has bought the bonds held by John I. Blair and others, to settle with them. The manner in which the Milwaukee & St. Paul and John I. Blair have managed to freeze out the stockholders in their re-demption scheme has already been published

1879...... 186,034.47 151,144.18 31,250.29

The report was unanimously adopted.
The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, that their thanks be extended to George S. Bowen, President, and C. D. F. Smith, Vice-President and General Solicitor, for the able manner in which they have resisted the attempts of the bondholders to secure the ownership of our interests; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of this Company be instructed to prosecute with vigor the defense of all pending suits and to resist to the and all attempts of the bondholders, or any parties to whom they may sell their interests, to get title to said road, and thereby cut off the stockholders and other unsecured claimants.

Judge C. D. F. Smith, General Solicitor.

submitted the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

To the Stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company:

At your annual meeting held in February, A. D. 1877, a committee of your number was appointed to investigate the condition of its affairs, and more especially for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the stockholders what action had heretofore been taken by the Board of Directors of the Company in the way of incumbering the corporate property, what was necessary to be done by the stockholders of the Company to protect their interest in the fore-closure proceedings then pending against the Company based upon the alleged incumbrance upon the corporate property placed upon it by its Directors. Upon the report of that Committee, the stockholders refused to approve of the acts of the former Directors in incumbering the corporate property and disposing of the Company's bonds in the way they had been disposed of by piedge rather than sale, and instructed the Directors then elected to take all such steps as in their judgement and that of the attorney of the Company might be necessary to defend such foreclosure suit brought by the piedgers of sald bond.

In pursuance of such instructions from the

having near them having near them hitherto.

The suit which was pending before Judge Blodgett—the United States Court—has been persistently defended at every step in its progress in that Court. Notwithstanding this, a decree passed against the Company for the fore-

Blodgett—the United States Court—has been persistently defended at every step in its progress in that Court. Notwithstanding this, a decree passed against the Company for the fore-closure of the alleged mortgage on the 12th of February, 1879.

From this decree I have prosecuted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which Court the record now is. Being, however, unable to give a bond for \$250,000, by the Court held necessary to stay a sale of the property, the decree was carried into execution, and all the corporate property of the company was, on the 1st day of May, 1879, sold to a committee of bondholders for the sum of \$916,100, subject to the right of the Company to redeem at any time within one year thereafter, and to the right of the Company to redeem for three months next following the expiration of the twelve months given the Company to redeem have already passed, and the Company to the disincilination of capitalists to take hold of property situated as yours is, it has been impossible to procure any party to advance the Company the money necessary to redeem the property. The Company might possibly have succeeded in raising the money necessary to redeem were it not embarrassed by a very large thouting indebtedness, which has had the effect to frighten capital from an investment which otherwise might possibly have succeeded in raising the money necessary to redeem personal property, who, I hear it reported, are negotiating with those purchasers with a view of acquiring the property through such forcelosure proceedings. Should any of such parties succeed, the only effect it could have upon the stockholders, I propose to continue as lively as I am able with the means at command. I hear rumors of redemption by a judgment-creditor, or a combination of creditors

hineago.
Subsequently, the Directors met and unanmously elected the following officers for the

President—George S. Bowen.
Vice-President and General Solicitor—C. D. F.
Smith.
Treasurer—Joel D. Harvey.
Secretary—A. B. Hazelton.

Owing to circumstances over which the Directors had no control, no dividend was declared.

GLORY'S PINNACLE.

It is understood that the principal object of the conference of Gen. G. M. Dodge, late Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now President of the Texas Pacific Construction Company, with Jay Gould and his syndicate, in New York last week, was for the purpose of talking over the feasibility of consolidating the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Texas Pacific Railroads into one corporation. Gen. Dodge. souri, Kansas & Texas, and the Texas Pacific Railroads into one corporation. Gen. Dodge, who was in the city yesterday, refused to impart any information on the subject, but it is stated on good authority that such consolidation has virtually been decided upon, and will soon be consummated. It is further stated that Mr. A. A. Talmadge, General Superintendent of the Missouri, is to hold the same position on the consolidated Company. It is the evident intention of Gould and his syndicate to amalgamate and consolidate their immense system of roads in such a manner as to destroy their previous identity, and to be better enabled to handle them successfully. With this last scheme completed, Gould will have his entire system of roads consolidated into three companies, namely: the Wabash,

ring the last week or so, it is evith, however, that the Gould syndie will virtually control the polof this line also, as arrangements
e lately been effected between Gould and
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé managers
teh makes the latter to all intents and purthe Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé managers which makes the latter to all intents and purposes a Gould road. It is even hinted that the probabilities are that the syndicate will have actual control of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé before many months have passed. With this accession Gould will have gained his ends. He will control every Pacific route that can possibly be built, with the exception of the one contemplated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but this latter is rather chimerical, and Gould will be powerful enough to prevent the construction of this line should it be attempted. But the likelihood is that it will never be attempted, for the General Manager of the Burlington stated only a day or two ago that it is not yet by any means certain that his road will even be pushed forward to Denver.

MISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna
PANTON, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners met in
this city to-day to consider grievances complained of against the Illinois Central and
Lake Erie & Western Railroads, which roads cross at this place, and whose freight rates are pooled. The complaints formally made were all against the Central, and embraced charges of extortion and discrimination in freights and a disregard of the schedules on both freight and passenger rates. The specicharges of extortion and discrimination in freights and a disregard of the schedules on both freight and passenger rates. The specifications embraced some seventy-five cases of overcharge, and extended over the items of overcharge, and extended over the items of overcharge, and extended over the items of overchandise, stock, coal, and passenger fare. All the Commissioners, as well as their Secretary, were present and listened to the statements made, and gave counsel as to the rights of the people under the law, expressing themselves ready and anxious to enforce the law if they can be backed by the evidence necessary to make the cases in the courts. They were very emphatic in attributing the cause of the delay in bringing the roads to terms to the dilatory action of the Supreme Court in not passing upon the cases which have been pending for several years, which decisions are necessary to the enforcement of the law. The attendance was such as to satisfy the Commissioners that not only this city but the surrounding country and neighboring towns of Gibson, Onarga, Loda, Buckley, and Ludlow feel an equalinterest, and if the course of the companies is not radically and permanently changed the anti-monopoly sentiment of 1873 is likely to be revived with an increased intensity. The Commissioners declare that the facts reported by the committees appointed to collect evidence are clear and the proof ample, and that they will at once proceed against the Central for violations of the law.

UNION PACIFIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—For some time

mors have been abroad to the effect that the recent consolidation the general fices of the Kansas Pacific Railway, so long located at this point, were to be removed to Omaha. To-day the following circular was received from Sidney Dillon, President, at received from Sidney Dillon, President, at the General Superintendent's office here:

New York, Feb. 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway Company and Telegraph Company having been consolidated, the railroads heretofore owned and operated by said companies will, from and after this date, be operated under the name of the Union Pacific Railway Company." and under the management and control of S. H. H. Clark, General Manager at Omaha, Neb. The books and accounts of the Treasury Department will be in charge and control of H. McFarland, Treasurer, at Boston, Mass. The books and accounts of the Operating Department, including those of the passenger and freight business, will be in charge and control of J. W. Gannett, Auditor, at Omaha, Neb. Mr. James T. Clark has been appointed General Superintenden of the at Omaha, Neb. Like it is conducted under divisions and branches will be conducted under the direction of E. P. Vining, General Freight-Agent, at Omaha, Neb.

Mr. John Muir, for so long General Freight-Agent, retires by this order, as does H. C. Clements, Auditor.

Southern Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Wabash & Pacific Company having abolished the office of commercial agent lately held by Charles W. Bradley, this gentleman has closed a contract with the Messrs. Casement for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A dispatch went from here to-day to Capt. Clayton, who is now in Leadville. He was the Superintendent of construction under Snyder, Hoxie & Casement, and laid the Union Pacific track from Julesburg to Promontory Summit. Whether the report that Jay Gould has purchased the Southern Pacific is true or not, it is true that the Casement Brothers have taken a contract to construct the unfinished part of the line, and that Bradley goes with them. SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The first-mortgage bondholders of the Connecticut Valley Railroad to-day reorganized the Company, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, as the Hartford & Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$1,200,000. The original stock, which was largely held by towns on the line of the railroad, is extinguished by this reorganization, and also it is understood the second-mortgage bonds, amounting to \$1,250,000, which once formed an asset of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, and were passed over to New York parties in part payment at face value when the Company made its famous purchase of Broadway property of \$3,000,000.

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 3.—The Directors of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad Company have declared dividends of 3½ per cent upon the preferred stock, from earnings of six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, and ings of six months ending Dec. 31, 1879, and of 3½ per cent on the common stock, from the earnings of the year ending on the same date. These dividends are payable at the Boston office on the 10th inst. This makes a total dividend of 7 per cent on preferred and 3½ per cent on common stock during the year. The earnings of the road for 1879 were \$1,108,932; for 1878, \$970,033; increase for 1879, \$133,838. The wise management of General Manager Mulliken has made this the most prosperous road in Michigan.

A CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Representatives of the Pennsylvania, Pan-Handle, Bee-Line, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroads, held a conference to-day, touching the suit now pending in the United States Court, in which the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute is suing the other companies under a violation of the terms of the lease of its road by the Indianapolis & St. Louis, which is a creature of the other corporations. Since the beginning of the suit circumstances have changed the appearance of things, and there is a desire on all hands to hasten a conclusion of the suit. It is understood, however, that nothing came of the conference.

THE COLORADO ROADS.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—Referring to the recent agreement between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Denver & Rio Grande Companies, the Rio Grande officials here state that they will push their extension from the Grand Canon up the Arkansas to Leadville with all possible speed. They announce their determination to build to Leadville by May I.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

AKBON, O., Feb. 2.—In the Court of Common Plens this morning, Judge Tibbals overruled the objections of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, and other parties, and issued an order affirming the recent sale

GRAND TRUNK.

SIOUX CITY & NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 3.—Over 240 car-loads of ties for the Sioux City & Nebraska Railroad Company will begin crossing on the lee to-morrow. When the ice gets firmer engines and cars for two constructions trains will

INDIANAPOLIS BELT ROAD.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—The Belt Railroad stockholders met to-day. The old Board of Directors was reëlected, and the

Mr. R. B. Stone, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, has gone to New Orleans, ac-companied by his wife, to recuperate his auch shaftered health ITEMS.

The Detroit Board of Trade has vot

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road has just decided to construct a new line from Albia, Ia., south to Centerville.

pany can get ready to begin operations.

Mr. C. W. Bradley has resigned his position as Commercial Agent of the St. Louis, Wabasi, & Pacific at St. Louis, to take effect at once. The St. Louis Republican, speaking of this resignation, says: "Mr. Bradley has been connected with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Rallway and with the reorganized road for the past seven years, and for the past two and a half years, up to the consolidation with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, was the traffic manager of the Company at St. Louis. From the date when he assumed in this city the latter position, the prestige of the Wabash began steadily to increase in St. Louis, and its business here during his management nearly tripled. The reputation he made in the position, as a railroad man of exceptional ability, has certainly not been excelled, if it has been equaled, during the same period and in the same department of operations. It is understood that no appointment will be made to the office made vacant by Mr. Bradley's resignation, the duties of the office being assumed by the General Manager and General Freight-Agent of the Company."

INDIANS.

THE APACHE WAR. A telegram was received yesterday at mili-tary headquarters from Col. Hatch, dated at Santa Fé Feb. 2, which gives the latest official news relative to the movements of the troops in pursuit of Victoria and his Warm Spring Apaches. He states that the troops, operating in two columns, drove the Indians out of the mountains west of Ojo Caliente. Morrow with one column followed the trail Morrow with one column followed the trail down the Canada, and Hooker with the other took up the trail south of Morrow. The Indians came together on the Animas, south of Polomas. Capts. Carroll and Rucker, with sixty-five men and a train, who had been ordered to join Morrow, struck the hostiles, who were probably going to Mexice by their old route. A sharp fight took place on the 30th, when the troops suffered a loss of one killed, three wounded, and a few horses killed while driving Victoria up the Rio Grande. The following day Morrow came down the Rio Grande to Polomas and Hooker arrived from the west. The Indians crossed the Rio Grande into the Cabullo Mountains, followed by Morrow's column. Monday night Morrow was at Martin's, on the Fornanda del Muerlo, and Hooker was coming up from the river. Carroll was supposed to be crossing about old Hooker was coming up from the river. Carroll was supposed to be crossing about old Fort Thorn. The commands under Morrow and Hooker will go through the Soledad Mountains, and Carroll will take his column through the Organ Mountains at St. Augustine Pass. Col. Hatch has ordered out all the available men from Fort Bliss, with rations. They are ordered, in conjunction with the cavalry from Fort Stanton, to go up the east side of the Organ Mountains and cooperate with Morrow. Maj. Morrow believes that Victoria is heading for the Mescalero Agency, as he is hard pressed, and half his band are on foot. The Indians have lost heavily throughout the whole chase. Col. Hatch is of the impression that they will again attempt to return to Mexico, and has notified the Mexican troops to that effect.

TROUBLESOME SIOUX.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 3.—About a week ago news reached here of a band of about fifty lodges of Sloux who escaped from the Spotted Tall and Pine Ridge Agency, and coming into the eamp of the Gros Ventres Indians on the Missouri River, desired to have a share of their meat. The Times of this morning contains a special from Buford dated the list to the effect that, seeing the determination of the Gros Ventres Chief in refusing to share the fruits of their hunt, the Sloux at daylight the next morning returned and attacked the Gros Ventres camp, running off iffteen ponies. They at once gave chase, and before midnight overtook them at Big Forks, east of the Yellowstone River. A lively fight ensued, the Gros Ventres securing their stolem ponies and routing the Sloux, but losing Lone Bull and Old Beaver killed and Skunk and Long Tall wounded. The Sloux loss is not known. TROUBLESOME SIOUX.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Maddison, Wis., Feb. 3.—In the Assembly this morning bills were introduced enlarging the scope of the Militia law; in relation to the service of civil process; and amending the Revised Statutes in the matter of proceedings in punishment.

In the Senate, ex-Speaker Kelly appeared in his seat for the first time, his desk being decorated with flowers presented by his old associates.

In the Assembly, Senator Paul introduced a bill prohibiting the commitment of girls over 18 to the Milwaukee Industrial School. Bills were introduced by Blackstone, providing that after four years' disuse town roads be closed up; by Fifield, authorizing the Chicago & St. Paul Short Line Railway to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix; by Van Schaick, appropriating \$20,000 to the Industrial School for Girls for an addition to its building.

A bill was killed that provided when husband and wife may testify against each other.

A bill was introduced by Laverrenz to provide for such changes and reform in the Milwaukee House of Correction as are provided for in the report of the Board of Charities.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3.—In the House an order passed that the Committee on the alleged bribery of members proceed at once with the investigation and report as soon as possible. It was also ordered that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the advisability of amending the Constitution of the State so that the right of suffrage shall be limited to those who are able to read and write the English language.

Last week The Territory investigated and published a fraud which was being accomplished by two irresponsible parties named Crafts and Olds who had started a Consus Information Bureau at No. 84 La Saile street, on a "semi-official" at No. 84 La Saife street, on a "semi-official" basis. The lack of rectitude of the pair was rully shown up, and now the country press, upon whom as a medium for advertising the Bureau men were relying, is looking into the matter. A paper published at Peoria, acting upon Thu Thuburk's hint, inclosed the Chicago Bureau's circular to the Census Eureau at Washington and received the following reply which, in a magner by no mean.

SPORTING MATTERS.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING. and Twenty-second street, at 8 o'c morrow evening. This is no less ut of five, between two the contestants are Mile. Marcia, a Frei thlete, and Miss Ida Alb, a powerful you New York lady of fine physique and I athlete, and Miss Ida Alb, a powerful New York lady of fine physique and extraction. To prove that the senuine and that the ladies, we the way, move among the first are proficient in their art, hibition was given for the most the press, at the close of the even formance at the Olympic Theatre las. The muscular fair ones appeared artights, which were as fair an imitation human epidermis as could be desired little ceremony they went at it wit feminine love of a scrimmare, and deatruly wonderful knowledge of the After several hard falls and a couple spins, the French girl threw her Hopponent in approved style, win round, which was the only one four pencil-shovers present went off ples the exhibition of strength, endur the female form divine.

BASE-BALL WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Setary of the National League states that Worcester Base-Ball Club has been elected the membership of the National League. The League has also voted that it is not advisable to increase the membership beyond eight clubs, believing that number to be as many as can be successfully handled and play on a well-arranged schedule.

BILLIARDS. St. Louis, Feb. 3.—A billiard tournament has been arranged to take blace here Feb. 21, 22, and 23, the participants to be Sexton, Schaefer, Daly, and Gallagher. The first prize will be a Brunswick & Balke billiard-table and \$250 in money, the second prize \$150, and the third prize \$100.

CANADIAN NEWS. HALIFAX, Feb, 3.—Amid the the people and the booming of ca Viceregal party left for Montreal, w will arrive to-morrow afternoon, an

St. John, N. B., Feb. 3.—Capt. William Tower has been arrested on a charge scuttling at sea, May-last, the bark Brothe Pride, with intent to defraud the insuran companies of \$70,000. An Effective Canceling Beylee,
An Iowa inventer put a detonating cap under
a postage stamp on a letter, and sent it to the
Post-Office Department as an effective canceling device. So it proved; but the explosion,
when the stamp was struck, tore to pieces that
and a great many other letters.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE, MR. MAURICE GRAU'S

GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY The Grandest Company ever organised for Production of Comic Opers, TO-DAY 2 Performances—Matines and THIS AFTERNOON at 2—GALA MAT

es. PAOLA MARIE. GERGO

les. PAOLA MARIE. GERGO

ARD, DUPLAN, and MEZIEMES in the C

TO-NIGHT-Grand Opers, Night,
First appearance of

Mile. LEROUX-BOUVARD,

And only production of Ambroise Thomas Opers,

With an extraordinary cast, including

Mile PAOLA MARIE

Mile ANGUX-BOUVARD

Mile ANGUX-BOUVARD

Mile ANGUX-BOUVARD

Mile ANGUX-BOUVARD

M. JUTEAU

M. JUTEAU

M. JUTEAU

M. JUTEAU

M. JUTEAU

M. CAPOUL in his original creation,
WILHELM MEISTER,
WILHELM MEISTER,
WILHELM MEISTER,
WILHELM MEISTER,
WILHELM MEISTER,
WILHELM MEISTER,
ALA PERICHOLE
M. CAPOUL
Friday Evening, Benefit of Mile, PAOLA MARIE.
Saturday Afternoon, only Matines of
LA FILLE DE MMR. ANGOT
Sturday Evening, is night to to one.
Sunday Evening, is night to to one.
Sunday Evening, is night to to one.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. INSTANTANEOUS SOCIES OF THE LINGARD IN Emile Angler's Magnisoent Comedy-Drama LES FOURCHAMBAULT!

Acknowledged to be the most successful production Sunday, Feb. 8—Dickle Lingard in W. S. Gilbert's powerful play, CHARIT'. Monday, Feb. 8—A. SOTHERN.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK ONLY. Mr. CUS WILLIAMS GERMAN SENATOR

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Next Week—The Wigard HERRMANN. OLYMPIC THEATRE. Z. W. SPRAGUE......Proprietor and Monday, Feb. 2, and every night during the wea Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, LAS WEEK of the eminent Star Actor, GEOMES LEA BOCK, and his new American ideal Drama, PHILLI GORDON, MIXEL. Admission, every Evening an Sunday Matinee, 53, 50, 50, and 25c. Boys, under years, ibc. Remember the admission to Wednesda and Saturday Matinees is only 50 and 25c. Childre under El years, ibc.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

MR. FRANK CHANFRAU, Supported by Tayleure's Dramatic Combination, in the Great American Drama, entitled KIT; The Arkansas Traveler. ENTER NEW SCENERY.

Box-Office open all day. Secure seats in advance. Matthew To-Morrow.

FARWELL HALL

THURSDAY, Peb. 5, at 7:45,
ALFRED C. THOMAS

"Facts and Theories About the Skips."
Brillianily illustrated by the Cryhydrogen Lantern.
All are invited to hear Mr. Thomas.
Admission by free tienets, which may be had by apdication to the Secretary of the 7. M. C. 4., 16 fact10-6.

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AMERICULE B. Joucha. ... Wednesday, Feb. 4. II a. m. FEANCE. Trudelle....... Wednesday, Feb. 8. II a. m. FEANCE. Trudelle...... Wednesday, March 2, U. a. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wines: TO HAVES Pirst Colin, Sill and 89). Second Chibin, Sill and Sill a

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The Tribune

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IINGTON. D. C.—1379 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre.

n street, between Dearborn and State. Et of Mr. Gus Williams. "Our German Senternoon and evening.

Haverty's Theatre. tet, corner of Monroe. Enginera's French Opera Company Chimes of Normandy."

Hamilin's Theatre.

t street, between Washington and Randolph.
bement of Mr. Frank Chanfras. "Kit, the ArTraveler." Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

GHTS OF PYTHIAS.—All members of the Ore requested to be present at the Grand Lodge corner of La Sale and Adams-sts., to-day, Food evolce D. In. to estend the funeral of our later. Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supremson

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1890.

WE are informed that a number of news boys yesterday demanded six cents for a copy of THE DAILY TRIBUNE. They have no right to do this, as the retail price is free cents, and no more under any circumstances. They make a good profit on the sale of THE TRIBUNE at that price, and must not exact

o PERSONS yesterday perished in the ing of the County-Hospital Building Milwaukee. One was a feeble-minded an of 90, and the other an insane man of

HEAVY snow-storms are reported to the east, west, and north of us, but Chicago somehow manages to escape the severe weather, as has been her experience all win-

A DENIAL of the report of the intended parriage of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is given to the world on the authority of that gentleman's secretary, who says there is no such felicity in store for the unhappy old bachelor f Gramercy Park.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Lower The Judiciary Committee of the Lower House of the Maine Legislature has been instructed to inquire into the advisability of so unending the Constitution of the State as to limit the right of suffrage to those who are able to read and write the English language.

In view of the anticipated visit to Chicago of Dr. Friedrick Bodenstedt, the German poet, a movement has been set on foot by poet, a movement has been set on loot by representatives of the German societies of the city to welcome and suitably receive the distinguished visitor, who is expected to ar-rive about the 90th inst.

THE local Committee of Democrats ap-pointed to labor for the holding of the Na-tional Democratic Convention in Chicago has tional Democratic Convention in Chicago has been enlarged to twenty-one members, and an organization perfected looking to some systematic work toward gaining the result desired. Something more of the industry and liberality with which the Republicans did the business than has thus far been shown will be necessary if the Chicago Democrats expect to succeed.

A TEST made yesterday at Woolwich confirmed the supposition that the recent explo-sion of the thirty-eight-ton turret gun on board the British war-ship Thunderer, where-by several officers and men were killed, was the result of carelesness in double-loading the gun. In proof of the correctness of this theory, the "mate" to this big cannon was brought back to the Woolwich arsenal and loaded with two charges of powder, weighing in all 190 pounds, besides two projectiles of 600 and 700 pounds weight respectively, and the gun thus overcharged burst into atoms, thereby proving that that was what alled the one on board the Thunderer. It was an expensive mode of testing the corectness of a theory, but none too costly in proportion to the valuable result arrived at.

COMMITTEE was yesterday appointed by Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to proceed to Washington and represent that body before the Senate and House Commitbody before the Senate and House Commit-tees on Commerce in their consideration of various matters of importance to the com-mercial interests,—such as the improvement of the Limckiln Crossing at the mouth of the Detroit River, and the deepening and im-provement of the St. Mary's River to make it ond with the work now in progress on the St. Mary's Canal. The Directors also adopted a resolution, reported from the Committee on Transportation, indorsing the proected new line of rallway communication with Pert Royal, S. C., there to connect with lines of ocean steamships carrying the prod-ucts of the West to European ports.

Some curiosities in the way of suicides and smaltles are reported in the dispatches this printing. The Cashier of a bank at Augus-Me., climbed down into a well, tied ights to his feet, and then fired a pistol ball into his brain with entire success. A merchant at Newark, N. J., was even more elaborate in his preparations, as he rigged up a cannon out of an iron cylinder, loaded it with powder and slugs, put the muzzle under

The outlook for the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg to-day, is not exactly of a peaceful and harmonious character. There was noticeable last evening among the supporters of Blaine a settled determination to insist upon their rights in the Convention and to resist any attempt by the Cameron men to carry matters with a high hand. While there is every prospect that the friends of Blaine will be in the minority, they are sufficien strong to make themselves felt and hen and to organize a formidable revolt if they shall decide upon making a square fight against the Cameron machine. Our hes from Harrisburg give an interest ng account of the situation in its various pects, and foreshadow a stormy session in the event of an attempt to earry through by olsy acclamation measures entitled to lecided by votes in detail.

CRICAGO elevators have now in store 15, 297,551 bushels of grain of all kinds, with a nominal capacity of about 17,150,000 bushels. Some of them are quite full, but a few have still a little room left, so that there is not a complete blockade yet. The total quantity n store and affoat in the harbor is 17.043,854 oushels. Our stock of pork is about 200,000 barrels, and of lard 214,000 tierces. The tocks of both grain and provisions are unusually large, and the fact is exercising a de-pressing influence on prices. It is especially emarkable that we have much more pork and lard on hand than a year ago, while the number of hogs packed during the three onths since Nov. 1 is some 600,000 less, or nearly 25 per cent decrease. The fact shows that high prices at the primary market, with high freight-rates, materially enhancing the cost to the consumer, cause a much diminshed consumption, even in spite of "better umes." We note that leading shippers do not now seem so hopeful as they did a short time ago that rail-freights will be reduced to a point low enough to partially relieve the glut here, and they are inclined to anticipate musually high rates of lake-freight next summer, as the larger quantity of stuff to be ndent attitude.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch reports that the water in the Mississippi River is within a few inches of the "danger-line," and intimates an apprehension of an overflow. As a matter of fact the danger-line is considerably below the line of actual overflow, and it has been reached at some time during several years past without an overflow. The reason why he water has not risen higher than the banks and flooded the City of New Orleans is because the river several years ago broke down the artificial barrier that had been constructed at the Bonnet Carre crevasse, and thus secured a natural outlet above the city into secured a natural outlet above the city into Lake Pontchartrain. This fact, which is patent to all experienced river-men, has been deliberately ignored by the Commission appointed by the Government for the benefit of Capt. Eads, and is persistently suppressed by the New Orleans press, in order that the scheme for spending a hundred millions of public money upon levees and jettles may receive no set-back. One peculiarity of this scheme is that offers the hundred. arity of this scheme is that, after the hunmillions shall have been exper there will be periodical opportunities for new expenditures to repair breaks and damages. Thus, if the levee or jetty plan were ger-line would foreshadow a break at Bonnet Carre or some other natural outlet, which would throw a new job into the hands of the construction company; since this out-let is now open there is neither danger nor Occasion for squandering public money.

THERE are some reasons for crediting and

thers for rejecting the rumor that Uncle Sammy Tilden is about to be married. His vuncular experience has been so sorrowful hat a desire to cut off his graceless nephew Pelton may be a greater inducement for him o marry than the tender passion has ever een: a widow's dower might thus interfere with the nephew's prospects if there were no other results. It is possible, too, that the old gentleman has finally abandoned all hope of conciliating that terrible Tammany chief-tain, John Kelly, and has consequently sur-rendered his last thought of obtaining the Democratic nomination. In that case it would be very natural to turn to matrimony for consolation, and seek some lovely woman's care for his declining years. Though the ruling passion is said to be strongest in death, there can be but small olace in nursing futile political ambition or planning new schemes for wrecking railroad corporations. Marriage, even at Mr. Tilden's advanced age, must e regarded as a more desirable pastime, and t is certainly a much more comme oursuit. These and other considerations that will readily suggest themselves give at least a color of probability to the rumor of Mr. Tilden's approaching nuptials. It may be urged against the likelihood of such an event that an attractive young lady is not so easily to be secured at the bidding of a superannuated relic of bankrupted corporations and isappointed hopes; but the history of matimony in all times and countries shows that he frailty of human life, the certainty of death, and the laws of inheritance have always secured a very rich and very old man a wife whom a younger and poorer man might woo in vain. It is certainly to be hoped that the rumor is founded on fact, and that it may not miscarry in this case as it has in previous umors in which Mr. Tilden's name has been ssociated with that of some marriages ady. "It is never too late to mend," though Mr. Tilden's case has been so desperate as almost to destroy the force of the adage

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER is anxious to get vote in the House on his resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the National Government only should be al-lowed to issue paper money, and that it should at once issue enough to pay the inter-est-bearing debt, which would require about 1,600 millions. Weaver does not stop to consider the question whether Congress has the constitutional authority to make new issues of greenbacks in time of peace, nor has he pointed out the provision of the Constitution pointed out the provision of the Constitution granting that power to Congress. Perhaps his resolution does not contemplate the Issue of legal-tender notes, but simply notes like those of the National banks, which are non-legal-tender. His resolu-tion makes no provision for the redemption of the notes in coin, or in anything, on demand. But as Weaver is a "Flatist" he disbelieves in hard money or redemption of notes. Reducing his proposition to its last analysis, and placing its practical operation analysis, and placing its practical operation before the reader in plain terms, it amounts to this simply by a change of phraseology:

"Resolved, That the public creditors who hold the bouded indebtedness of the National Government shall be required to surrender the same to the Secretary of the Treasury long enough to enable him to elip off all the coupons of the said bonds, and to burn the same. Whereupon he

eaver's resolution. The author of it st idea from Brick Pomeroy, who in to leton, how Helia. Incinnati. It is the essence of the "Ohio dee," which had been nursed and coddled by ocrats of that State in various form til it was finally killed and buried fall. Weaver proposes to pay the soldlers 500 millions of that kind of "money," which he calls "equalizing their pay with gold." We don't see why the House declines to call the roll on Brick Pomeroy's fiscal proposition, and pass to other business. Giv

THE EFFECT OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY The London Saturday Review of Jan.

in an article upon the trade prospects of the new year, tells the story of how British inlustry and British trade have been lifted from the seeming hopeless stagnation of last July and to some extent given an unprecedented activity, and all due to the revival in America. At the time of the first American purchases in the latter part of the summer of 1879, the Review states "prices had fallen to a lower level than had been known since the great gold discoveries"; in like manner, "wages had been cut down with an un-sparing hand." "Economies had been forced in every department of busin measure of the existing consumption, if not even below it." Attendant on this condition of affairs was a paralysis of credit; no goods were sold except for cash, so general was the distrust The American demand for iron and steel and even for iron ore, was the first signal of recovery. All the British iron and steel establishments in partial operation were put in full blast. Extinguished furnaces were relighted; closed mills were reopened; scat-tered and half-starving workmen were re-called and put at work; double gangs were employed; the revival of the iron trade revived also the coal trade and the ore trade all the old scrap iron of the Kingdom was gathered and sent to the United States wages advanced, and with the distribution of wages to immense numbers of men there followed an increased consumption of all classes of goods for which wages are ordi-narily expended. The cotton and woolen trade revived to such an extent as to lead the operatives to demand and obtain increase wages. The British test of the comparative well-doing or prosperity of the working classes is the increase or decline in the consumption of spirits and beer. In the few months of revived industry in Great Britain the consumption of spirits and beer has inoyment of labor at increased wages. Out of this revival, originating in the Amer ican demand for iron and steel, the consump-tion and demand for other productions have increased, extending, in many things, to countries, thus carrying the bles of American prosperity to all parts of Europe The prosperity of the United States has become of the utmost importance to other countries and to other peoples. The United States are not only supplying the people of the world with an abundance of cheap bread, but also with cheap meats, cheap butter and cheese, and cheap illuminating oil. In every land blessings follow the name of America, and, as shown in the history of the ast six months, we have not only supplied Europe with cheap food, but have revived her industries and given employment and improved wages to the thousands who have

been but one remove from starvation. of the Governments for the support of gigan-tic military establishments; the inability of many Governments to meet their current expenditures, and the ever-increasing taxation, have produced an extent of social suffering, want, and privation which can hardly be understood in this country. Without the abundance of breadstuffs and meats furnished by this country, food would be in many lands beyond the means of purchase

by the great mass of the people, The free Republic, without a standing army and without a costly navy, which rests securely in the confidence of the people on a comparatively inexpensive peace footing, is to the popular mind in Europe not only a wonder, but serves as a blessing and a hope. It not only furnishes food to all these per ple, but it now furnishes employment and high wages to the labor even of Great Brit-

The London Times of Jan. 18, 1880, confesses an astonishment at the trade in iron, steel, and ore which in the few closing months of 1879 had taken place with the United States, and of the wonderful prosperity of this country as shown in its manuacture and consumption of iron and steel. It gives the following as the figures of the manufacture and importation in the United States in 1879:

1878. 2,373,276 1879. Tons. 450,000 650,000 1878, Tons. 288,294 499,817

60,000 Total roils......1,160,000 788,110 These figures do not include the importation of 300,000 tons of European ore, nor vast quantities of all descriptions of manufactured iron and steel which Europe has sent hither to meet the rapacious demand of the United States. The London Times estimates that during 1880 the European exports of iron ore to the United States will reach 500,000 tons, and it thus comments upon the facts:

and it thus comments upon the facts:

"The total production of Lake Superior ore during 1879 was 1,350,000 tons, as compared with only 1,125,000 tons in 1878. The United States steel manufacturers, finding this supply greatly landequate, have actually been under the necessity of importing over 300,000 tons of ore—much of it from Great Britain—to supplement their own local production. This is surely carrying coals to Newcastle. No country in the world enjoys the same metallurgical resources as the United States. Vast mountains of ore, akin to Pilot Knob, may be found all over the continent, and yet here are the English and Continental mine-owners, whose resources are by comparison mine-owners, whose resources are by comparison but poverty, sending to the American steel manufacturers a not inconsiderable proportion of their raw materials!"

The American boom in iron and steel, is

will be seen, has proved a bonanza to the iron manufacturers, mechanics, and laborers of Great Britain, and, indirectly, to all other trades, not only in England, but in other sountries.

THE Commissioner of Water-Works, Mr. Waller, made some excellent suggestions in his report to the Council Monday night. Among other things he proposes that, instead of charging water-consumers a penalty of 10 per cent for dilatoriness in paying their per cent for dilatoriness in paying their semi-annual water-taxes, they be rewarded for prompt payment by a deduction of the tax. He states the proposition as follows:

"Continue the reduced rates of 1879 on frontages; provide by ordinance that all who pay their water-rates at the Water-Office in the months of May and November, in each year, for the current six months thus commencing, shall have a reduction of 10 per cent on the whole amount chargeable to them for ut off from th

Mr. Waller estimat tem of rebates at least four-fifths of the water-rates will be promptly paid in, and a vast amount of grumbling and contention stopped. The 10 per cent penalties have heretofore been spent in hiring men to go round and hound people to pay their water-taxes, the cost of this disagreeable process amounting to some fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year. He rightly thinks that the people would be vastly better pleased to escape the dunning and save this expense by making it to their pecuniary interest to pay promptly and cheerfully.

As a first step towards the proposed reform he has discharged two or three dozen of these superfluous "collectors," who, as a matter of fact, had converted their offices into "sinecures," and practically did nothing except to draw their per diem and bum around the saloons, drinking liquor at public expense. The Commission points out to the Council a bad leak in the ise of water which he wants to have stopped He thus explains it:

"Meter rates, ten cents per 1,000 gallons payable monthly, except when the consump tion exceeds 2,000,000 gallons per annum then the rates shall be eight cents per 1,00 gallons, payable monthly.' Experience has pointed out a defect in this ordinance. As the rates under meter measurement are payable monthly, the amount of one month, when brought in for settlement, must be determined by the ratio of a like amount for each month during the year, so as to apply the ten-cent or eight-cent rate under the ordinance. Now, if a consumer uses 23,000 feet which is 172,500 gallons, per month, this brings him within the eight-cens rate, and he is charged \$13.80 for it; but, if he uses 22,000 feet, which is 165,000 gallons, this falls below 2,000.000 of gallons 165,000 gallons, this falls below 2,000,000 of gallons per annum, and he is consequently charged the ten-cent rate, which makes his bill \$16.50. It is thus made his interest to waste 7,500 gallons of water per month, which is,a loss to the city of \$32.40 per annum, besides the 90,000 gallons per annum wasted. This may be remedied and the rate made equitable by charging all consumers ten cents for each 1,000 gallons per month up to 165,000 gallons, and those who exceed this eight cents for each 1,000 gallons used by them above or in excess of 165,000 gallons per month."

It is not to be denied that the American navy is in an obsolete and utterly inefficient condition." The recent report of Representa-tive Harris, of Massachusetts, in behalf of the House Naval Committee, is a frank confession of this fact. The coast defenses the country are also utterly inadequate to the emergency of a foreign war; a great naval Power like England might pounce upon three or four of the largest American cities, and exact a tribute of millions before the Government could prepare for resist close of the War of the Rebellion, the United States Government has quietly rested in a sense of security from attacks from within and from without. Once in a while possible oreign complications, such as a fear that the arbitration for the Alabama claims vould misearry, and the spasm of ndignation over the Spanish outrage upon the Virginius and her crew, have directed public attention to the impoverished and antiquated resources of the American navy, and led to misdirected expenditures; out, for the most part, the whole naval estab lishment has been allowed to drift into decay, until, poor as the showing is upon the records, the actual weakness of the navy is relatively more appalling than at any previous period in the history of the Nation.

past afteen years for testing the naval re-sources of the country, there has been no

lamage from the indifference that has been displayed to this branch of the Government service. Indeed, proper energy now may extract a positive benefit from the past inertness. During the period of American inaction the European Governments, acting upon American models, and stimulated by American successes in constructing war-vessels, and naval guns, and nissiles during the Rebellion, have expended hundreds of millions in experimentation, and the American Government may now proceed to take advantage of these costly experiments. The highest point of excellence in ironclad ships seems now to have been reached, combining the greatest amount of resistance with the largest degree of speed, and the improvements in the American navy may start with the best experience of European nations, supplemented by that native ingenuity which served the Government so vell during the Civil War. The experiments which have been made in this country during the last few years upon such meagre appropriations as Congress has voted have demontrated that the material on hand from war times can be largely utilized in an improved condition. This is the case with the Rodman guns, which are valueless in their present shape, but may be converted into the most effective weapons. There are 1,500 of these guns, of which three-quarters are ten-inch and the remainder fifteen-inch in size. It has been found that these guns, now smoothbores, can be converted into rifled guns by the introduction into the smaller ones of one-inch wrought-iron rifle-lining, and of the same lining two inches in thickness into the larger guns. This single item will give the Government about 1,100 eight-inch rifles, capable of piercing an iron plate eight inches in thickness at a distance of nearly threequarters of a mile, and about 400 eleven-incl rifies that can penetrate an iron plate of eleven inches at the same distance. Such an

addition to the coast defenses, if there were no other, would add enormously to the safety of the country.

But the navy should be rendered more effective throughout by lopping off the useless rubbish and constructing a smaller number of the most approved pattern of ironclade orpedo-boats, and fast sailers for offensive variare upon the commercial marine of any foreign Power with which the United States may be involved in war. The report of the Naval Committee shows that, out of the 143 essels of war that nominally constitute the American navy, there are but forty-eight vessels capable of firing a gun, and of these five are of the old-fashioned sailing-vessel de-scription, which could not be safely used. Of the remainder of the list, some are rotting on the docks, others are laid up for repairs, though they are beyond the power of man to put into good shape, a few are unfinished, and all are antiquated and useless. "There is not a single rifled gun on our ironclad fleet float," say the Committee, and all the armament is of so inferior a character that none of the vessels can be properly called ships of war in the recent sense of the term. For the protection of American commerce and the de-fense of American cities, it is now necessary that an efficient ironclad fleet should be built ip, the torpedo system developed, and a few

fast ships provided. The suggestions made by Mr. Harris for the ecessary improvement of the navy at the smallest outlay are admirable, and they should be adopted. He favors, in addition to a reasonable appropriation, the sale of the useless old hulks now classed as war-vessels

that these accumulations will many millions of dollars at the pre high prices for iron. The Government would not be a loser by disposing of rubbish which is not used, but would gain by the sale a fund that would go far towards paying for a respectable navy without adding sensibly to the taxes upon the people. Mr. Harris has introduced a bill which confers the necessary authority upon the Secretary of the Navy t have the naval stores and supplies appraise and the surplus and useless ships ar material condemned for sale, by competer Boards of naval officers. The proceeds of these sales are to be credited to a "Permanent Construction Fund of the Navy," to be use exclusively in the construction, arms exclusively in the construction, armament, and equipment of new naval vessels, in addition to such appropriations as Congress may make for the same purpose. This a practical, economical, business-like scheme, and it should be promptly adopted by Congress as the speedlest and cheapest means for placing the American navy upon the same plane, though not of equal magnitude, with the navies of other Great Powers.

A BAD TREASURY APPOINTMENT The Evening Journal has a dispatch from Washington that reads as follows:

"Washington, Feb. 3.—The President to-day nominated James Q. Howard, of Columbus, Q., who wrote the campaign 'Life of Hayea,' during the last Presidential campaign, to be Appraiser of the Port of New York. Secretary Sherman and all the Treasury officials were anxious tha Gen. Ketchum, one of the four General Ap praisers for the country at large, should be ap pointed, but the President decided otherwise." This news of the appointment by the Pres

lent of Mr. James Q. Howard as United

States Appraiser of the Port of New York will be received everywhere with surprise

and deep chagrin. Mr. Howard was ap-pointed Assistant Appraiser about two years

ago. He went into a very important office from a distant State—Ohio—without any ex

rience whatever in the duties he was called

to perform. He was placed in charge of the Damage Allowance Division, and in the efforts, emanating from the West, to reform that particular branch of the New York cus oms service it was discovered all the strength of Mr. Howard's very pe-culiar intellect was devoted to a de-fense of the old system and to the elaboration of fine-spun technical arguments in support of the rights of importers. Every reform instituted in his division was inau gurated against his vigorous protest. He appeared to be impressed with a deep con-viction that the importing fraternity needed an attorney to save them from contemplat outrages on the part of the Treasury, and that he had been appointed to act in that capacity, Of the ten Assistant Appraise constituting the force of chiefs in the Appraiser's office, Mr. Howard is least fitted both by nature and by experience to fill the place so worthily occupied by his predecessor the Hon. Silas B. Dutcher. Of the whole force of Assistants Mr. Howard is the young est, we believe, except one; and that one if we mistake not, had previous to his ap pointment been long an Examiner, and con sequently possessed large experience. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Howard's incumbency of the Appraiser's office of New York would place in peril all that has be gained by the reform measures instituted by the Bingham and Hinds Commission and faithfully carried out by Mr. Dutcher. We regret to say it, but we are compelled by an imperative sense public duty to say emphatically that the mination of Mr. Howard to the Senate night not to be confirmed. It is intimated that Secretary Sherman favored the appointment of Gen. A. P. Ketchum, the present able and faithful General Appraiser at New Sherman. The appointment of Gen. Ketchum would be eminently fit. He has had large experience in reappraisements. To his firmness and fidelity the Government, in a very large measure, owes the substantial reforms which have been accomplished. He has nearly broken up the nefarious custom of undervaluation which so long disgraced the port of New York and drove from the for eign market all honest importers. In behalf of all those who desire to hold fast to the reforms already attained and to press forward to other needed reforms, and in behalf of the importers of the West, long barred from the foreign markets by the imbecility and frauds which characterized the management of the New York Custom-House, we protest against the confirmation of Mr. Howard. We go further. We beg the President to reconsider his hasty action. He has, according to reports, been well advised by Secretary Sherman. In rejecting that advice he has made a serious mistake. It is not too late to correct the error of judgment. The West looks confidently to Mr. Hayes for an illustration of

There are not wanting numerous evidences showing that the agitation of the Irish question in this country, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the American people that there is need of immediate and radical reform, are having a strong influence upon the English Government and the English people. Mr. Parnell, who of course is a close observer, has already noted it and made reference to it in his speeches, and its influence may be traced in the milder policy of the Government, in the drift of the political canvass, in the forecasting of the policy of Parliament, which meets shortly, and in the general tenor of articles in the English press, particularly in the Tory organs, which, s far from defying American opinions as has been their custom heretofore, pay respectful deference to them, and discuss them in an earnest and thoughtful manner. There is evidence that Disraeli himself has heard the voice of the American peo though it has not assumed the form of official protest, and is pre-pared to listen to it and to adopt some policy which shall at least abate the rigor wit which the Irish tenants have been persec even if it does not altogether remove the griev ances under which they are laboring. Among the measures which it is announced will be recommended in the Queen's speech to Par-liament next week are the abolition of primogeniture, the facilitating of the sale of lands the permission to life tenants to dispose of their interests, and other concessions calculated to bring relief to the unhappy Irish. It would not be safe to attribute all this to the effect of American sentiment, because Dis-raeli, when he is hard pressed by his opponents, as he happens to be just now, both as to his home and his foreign policy, always resorts to the trick of stealing their thunder and promising reforms which sometimes he knows will not be granted by Parliament. This time, however, he will be more strictly held to his promises than ever before, and he knows that he cannot rely upon the Liberals to help him in case of obstruction by the Irish members, besides having the pressure of American sentiment to contend against, which has never before been so strong. It is evident that the time has come when England must listen to this country and re-spect its opinion, especially when it is ex-pressed with such unanimity and fervor as it

that highest of all moral courage which con-

sists in the cheerful confession of error and

the prompt undoing of the wrong resulting

AMERICAN HELP FOR IRELAND.

the world, and, as in everything else, the lar half dominates the lesser, and this domi tion extends to the material necessities life, as well as to matters of social and political opinion. Great Britain has to look to al opinion. Great Britain has to look to us for her meat and grain, and other articles of food, and for the staples that enter into the clothes her people wear. She has to look to us for the materials of her manufacture, for a market for her goods, for employment for her shipping, and for relief for her unemployed people. Having this great commercial advantage, and dominating the trade between the two countries, it is but natural that our people should make themselves and their influence on all international questions felt in Great Br and command respectful consideration their opinions. There has never be question of this nature upon which they have expressed themselves more freely than upon the persecution of Irish tenants by English landlords. They have closely studied these grievances, not only as stated by Mr. Parnell, but as brought to them by telegraph and mail. They have had abundance of information which has enabled them to com pare the unjust English Land laws with our own. They have studied the relations of landlerd and tenant, and they have had an unusual interest in doing it, because they have been furnishing the money, at the rate of \$100,000 a week, to help the Irish tenants pay their rents,-in other words, the laboring people of this country have been taxed that amount by English landlords, and, finding that it does not relieve the condition of the sufferers, they have been moved to find out the reason why. It has not been difficult to discover the reason or to as tain the exact conditions of injustice humanity under which the Irish tenant labors, nor have they been slow to expres their opinions through the press and in great public meetings, and in a respectful but carnest manner, which Great Britain must heed. No Power, however strong it may b can disregard the sentiments of anothe Power, especially when it is in every material way dependent upon that Power. All that Mr. Parnell need do is to continue in the way he has commenced, quietly and forcibly presenting the grievances of the Irish people keeping within the law, and avoiding all bel-ligerent demonstration, and he will find the American people at his back, and, more than that, the wishes of that people respected in Great Britain. They will help him bring relief, not only in the present physical suffer-ing of his unhappy countrymen, but in in-fluencing legislation so that future suffering

may be averted. PROPOSED REFORM IN BUSSIA. For some time past it has been reported from St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Russia contemplated a radical change in the Russian form of government. In place of the complicated machinery which now exists and by which official responsibility can with difficulty be determined, it is proposed to substitute a new and homogeneous Ministry in which each Minister shall be directly re sponsible to the Emperor for the affairs of the department over which he has control. Although all functions of the Government are centered in the Emperor, whose will is absolute, yet, for the ordinary conduct of public affairs, there is provided certain machinery which is in reality the sole cause for the many just complaints made against the Government by the Russian people. Under the present arrangement the administration of the Empire is intrusted to four great Councils, each possessing separate fun centering in the Private Chancellery or Cabinet of the Emperor. Each Council consists of a President and an unlimited number of There are eleven Ministers in charge of different departments, but, except in the case of Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor for the Empire for Foreign Affairs, who by his ability and long service has rendered himself independent of control, all are subordinate to the private Chancellery of the Emperor as well as to the four different Councils. In the private Chancellery is centered the entire executive authority of the Empire. It is divided into four sections, the first of which has charge of affairs to be submitted for the Emperor's orders, the second controls the Legislative Department, the third is specially intrusted with the control of the army and with the ecret police, and the fourth has charge of public instruction and ecclesiastical matters. The complaints of the Russian people against the Government are now known to the world They show a degree of corruption amongst Russian officials of all classes which has never been surpassed. This corruption, by the hatred to Government which is pro-duced, has been the instigator and abettor of Nihilism. The same reason has enabled Socialism to obtain the strong foothold in Russia it now holds. Injurious to the interests of the country as these two are, vicious and insensate as their principles and practices have proved themselves to be, both can be regarded as blessings to every Russian inerest, if, by their agitation, and even by their enseless attempts at assasination, they succeed in causing a change in the Government by which the wholesale peculation and fraud

permeating every branch of the Russian service can be prevented. It was for the purpose of putting a stop to the outrages committed by officials that the Emperor Nicholas established the present system of secret police known as the Third Section of the Imperial Chancellery. The rapine, fraud, and violence of every description practiced upon people in all parts of the Empire had long been known, but until then they had been beyond the reach of executive authority. This system of police was especially intended to exercise a careful espionage over each public functionary. It had also confided to it the surveillance of persons suspected of political agitation. Its agents were subject to no control except that of the Chief of the Section. He, by their means, and by the reports which they rendered direct to him, was to be considered the eye, the ear, and, in many cases, the right arm of the Emperor. By the power thus placed in his hands he naturally became, next to the Emperor, the most important person in Russia, and the Emperor's most trusted confidant. When first organized, under Gen. Binkendorff, the system worked well. True, there were many offenses which, although pitilesly reported by the police, were too ancient and too deepseated to be corrected. But the Third Section at first undoubtedly corrected many evils, and caused justice to be done to nun feeble and obscure individuals who otherwise could not have hoped for protection.

Under other leaders than Binkendorff the system has rapidly deteriorated. For awhile under the charge of Schouvaloff, late Minis-

ter to Great Britain, who introduced many reforms in the police, the Section recovered its usefulness, but under the present in-cumbent, Gen. Drentelen, it has rapidly become one of the most powerful instruments for tyraunical oppression ever made use of in a civilized country. Gradually the supervision of Government officials has become a matter of secondary consideration. The watching of political agitators is now regarded as its principal duty. The inefficiency and negligence of its agents in the perform-ance of this duty have really aided the

in the limits of Russia instead of them. Their inability to dete plots or to capture the perpetrators of ist crimes have largely aided in the ston of Nihilist doctrines. reality the agents of the The heir ignorant activity has car individuals, guilty of "no or but suspected by these agen rested upon their representations and into prison, where they have been k years before trial, awaiting their en rocure testimeny. In a large no procure testimony. In a large number of cases persons arrested by them and so held have, when eventually brought to trial been released by the courts fully exonerated. There is no doubt that the frenzy which caused Vera Zassoulitch to attempt the life of Gen. Trepoff for having ordered the whipping of the political prisoner Bogolioubest in one of the prisons in which she had been confined, was produced by her head been confined, was produced by her having been unjustly imprisoned by the agents of the Third Section. The enormous en manifested by all classes of Russ upon her acquittal by the court for the as a fair measure of the utter de in which the Third Section and ever pertaining to it are now held by the l people. It may be claimed, also, that this feeling of dislike and abhorrence for the agents of the Third Section rather than sympathy for Nihilist teachings has been the reason why so many perpetators of Nihilist crimes have not been detected and punished. In the changes predicted from St. Peters-burg, to which we have referred, it is understood that the four great Govern cils are to be discontinued, and that the Ministry is to combine within itself the au-thority heretofore exercised by them and by the old Ministry, as well as much of the executive control previously exercised by

the Emperor's private Chancellery. It is also said that the Emperor has concluded to abolish the Third Section without delay. Gen. Milutine is mentioned as the head of the new Ministry, in which Gen. Obruscheff, Prin Orioff, and Count Schouvaloff are to have prominent positions. These statesmen are known as the most able, upright, and servative which Russia contains. It is the intention to propose measures of co tutional reform at present, for the con s not in a condition to receive them. The appointment of such statesmen, however known, as they are, to be the most enlight-ened and experienced in the country, will give much satisfaction and security to the people of every class. These changes, with the abolition of the Third Section, will certainly be an earnest that con form of every kind may be expe ever the condition of the Empire such reform being attempted.

LORD CHUBCHILL emphatically den-statement of Parnell that Queen Victor nothing to relieve the awful Irish famine and asserted that she contributed £3,000 (200 of our money). Parnell returns to the

this language:
"I find that I might have gone still find said with perfect accuracy that not one give nothing, but that she actually epted £5,000 which the Sultan of Turker of contribute to the famine fund in 181 altan had offered a domation of £10,000, highly have a strong the find of the famine fund in 181 altan had offered a domation of £10,000, highly have been been as the famine fund in 181 altan had offered a formation in that the find of t ribution was ilmited to 22,000, and that it an should not in good taste give any more majesty. Hence the net result to the fund by the Queen's action was a 8,000. All this is perfectly well known tudents of Irish history, and would have mown to Lord Churchill were our history corribed in English schools."

That is to say, the Sultan, who was then flered to donate £10,000 (\$60,000 towards in ting the terrible famine, but the corred him to reduce his contribution ame sum as her own,—£2,000; so that be

se sum as her own,-£2,000; so that

same sum as her own.—£2,000; so that between them they gave only £4,000, or £8,000 less than the Sultan of Turkey desired to donate in his own behalf! The Queen, therefore, prevented £3,000 from being added to the famine fund,—an amount which would have saved several thousand lives.

For some reason, Queen Victoria has never liked the Irish, altho the Protestant part of the population at least have been intensely loyal to her Government, and the Catholics have tried hard to respect her, and have never shown delike or disrespect for her. But during her long reign of forty-two years we believe she has never but once set foot in Ireland, and that only for a few days, while she spends half her time in Scotland. The Queen's official income is £350,000, or £1,500,000 ayear. In addition to this she has an income from private sources of at least \$400,000 ayear, or a total of £2,000,000; and it is not believed she spends the half of it, as she is notoriously pesimonious. When, therefore, her Irish subject, starved to death by the absentee English imblords, were porishing by thousands a day, sedenated less than two days of her vast income is save their lives. Is it any wonder the Irish as whole are not extravagantly fond of their impress, " and do not sing " God Save the Queen with great unction or enthusiasm? with great unction or enthusia

The Chicago Medical Gazette for this month contains a few pungent paragraphs as the administration of chloroform, frequently resulting in death to the unfortunate patient. The writer calls attention to the admitted fact that in every 2,000 inhalations of this drug one person dies, making the chances of death about three times as great as at the battle of detty-pure, where one was killed to every 5,000 cannot

person dies, making the chances of death acceptance three times as great as at the battle of destyrburg, where one was killed to every 6,000 cannon and musket balls discharged. He calls attends to the admitted fact that sul phuric ether is an anesthotic the use of which is almost absolutely free from danger, and says:

"I believe the law would be a just one, and not more stringent than is necessary for the protection of those who are forced to be the subjects of anesthesia, that if a person who is to anesthetize another neglect to use the aron which the world believes to be the safest, and death result, he shall be liable to indictment, and to greater punisment than that unfortunated druggist who kills another by giving him and grains of strychnine instead of the same quantity of quinine."

In this connection we note that a new another than the connection we note that a new another of the above. It consists of eighty-five parts of protocide of nitrogen and fifteen parts of oxygen, delivered at a pressure of one and a fifth atmospheres, under a mask over the face of the patient. About a gallon and a half is breathed in a minute.

The people of Wisconsin abolished capitals punishment over a quarter of a century ago, and are there is a bill before the Legislature to

The people of Wisconsin abolished capitals punishment over a quarter of a century ago, and now there is a bill before the Legislature to restore it, which is found to create a good deal of discussion among the people and in the new papers. The bill now under consideration provides that any person convicted of murder from premeditated design shall suffer the punishment of death, or imprisonment in the Pententiary during his natural life, or for a term not less than fourteen years. If the accused is found guilty by a jury they shall fix the punishment by their verdict, but if he plead guilty the Court is to fix the penalty. The bill also provides that in case the death penalty is substituted in place of life imprisonment, the Sherif shall have the criminal executed inside of the prison walls, and it is made his duty invite the Judge of the Circuit Court, the Procecuting Attorney, Clerk of the Court, twelve reputable citizens of the county, two physicians two clergymen, and the near relatives of the criminal over 21 years of age. Unless objected to by the criminal or some near relatives, the body may be given after execution to the surgeons for dissection.

Kansas claims 1,000,000 inhabitants, and will add another 100,000 to the number before the next consus is taken. This will give less seven members of Congress. That splends Territory was well worth saving from the church of the slave-breeder.

THE English people are proverbially sub-born when they think they are right, and the generally fight a good while on the same lies. The Queen's Bench has just made a decision are regard to the functions of the English Rahm

porting common nuisan fithy, rickety, tumble-down the name of depot buildin them all in his mind's Court has now decided that no right to compel the build new buildings, or en the accommodation of the ONE of the results of the etween Chili and Peru has to Prado, the President of t

al rule was not ent of the San Fra from Lima, says: The Dictator is perhable of ending the negotiations, nee negotiations, with the poort of the army, the first of the diplomatic babt, but it would, like

THE Rock Island Union lowing reference to the

a find hi ether he wa

The Gregorian gentle York Times, after consult covers that the present mo markable February, as it with month beginning and which respect August will such a thing will not occur which time, in all probable of any special interest readers. The month just been one of the most rem been one of the most ren for while in the southers even in Italy, people has the intense cold, and in so ruary as in the po tion devoutly to be wisher prepared to go without ice t

Ar the last charity ball in At the last charity ball in swell event of the season—so appeared in dresses so exceed the waist that they were the observers." The Times says the to extreme display in that repeated the says that the charity ball, in adoption to the charity ball, in adoption to the charity ball, in adoption that the frashions, and it pread that many ladies present determination of society to restyle of decollets dresses, and a such circumstances the revive than the originals. The mania appeared at its hight, and twoappeared at its hight, and two lets were white or the most d shades of color.

THE States of New York The States of New York as are at loggerheads over a propose line, which will give Fisher's I mer. Both sides are hauling this island with the prospect of mage before either lets go. Courant reminds New York the modest, as it already has posse Island, which belongs to Connette King's charter of 1002 the sesouthern boundary of the latter most natural construction, the cocean.

TO MR. R. G. INGERSOLL'S C To Mr. R. G. INGERSOLL'S co costs \$12,000,000 per annum to preachers in the United States, to the terplies that the lawyers and people about \$70,000,000, and the 000,000, and intoxicating liquors also reminds the eloquent Color somebody about \$30,000 a year— minister gets for his services—to ures on "Skulls," "Mistakes of N as Paine," and for pitching into to erally.

In New York, Wisconsin. there is a law upon the statute-the damage which a jury may life on a railroad to \$5,000. railroad corporations have not obtain any such legislation, and veston has just found a bill for amount of \$11,000 against the Railroad Company for killing by the name of Shaw. The widher son \$2,000, and her daughter

New York City has adop NEW YORK CITY has adopted of licensing and numbering the boots and sell papers, and the so had one for any city to adopt. boys are honest, many of them a and if they are licensed and nu put them more on their good bean haps restrain them from going ware guilty of wrong-doing the aid in their detection, and the their license revoked by the Mayora restraint.

SPEAKING of dark horses Advertiser, a conservative Grant Illinois might name one in the bosom friend of Gen. Grant burne, a man of strong qualities and eminent in public service, we sent from the country long et escaped from the embarrassmen around candidates at home, especially as the country long that the embarrassmen around candidates at home, especially the embarcassment around candidates at long time.

THE Nashville American the Indians in the United States in hized in the Territory of Utah, and polygamy nuisance with the India the principle, it is supposed, of counter-irritant. As we are unable polygamy, and have signally fails settling the Indian question, the As that we might get a corner on both them to one and the same Territory.

SPEAKING of emigration as the property of configuration as a configuration of the front of the first of the f PAUPINES OF DIVINATION

Various Parts of the Country.

o'elock by Mr. F. W. Stewart, the Hospital

he encountered a dense volume of smoke working up through the crevices. Fully comprehending the extent of the danger and

intendent of the County Farm; Dr. Marden

neighbors, also rendered valuable assistance. Marden resided in the hospital building, and

thus the first duty enforced upon him was to secure the safety of his family. The spread of the fire was so rapid that the helpless in-

nates had scarcely been removed ere the en-

tire structure was wrapped in flames. It had

been utterly impossible to remove any furni-fure, for the reason and because of the ne-cessity of saving life in preference to property.

No fire ever occurs without more or less confusion, especially where the lives of human beings, rendered helpless by age and in-firmity, are involved. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the discovery of the fact that

TWO INMATES WERE MISSING

THE RUILDING DESTROYED

THE BARE STRUCTURE

cost the county \$25,000, and its furniture about \$5,000 more. This may be set down as the actual value of the property destroyed. To cover this loss there is not one cent of insurance. Dr. Marden's individual loss upon furniture, library, etc., is not less than \$600. He, too, is without the protection of insurance.

ance.

The destruction of property was complete, not even the records of the hospital having been saved. Near the building thirty cords of wood were piled. This wood was also burned.

burned.

The unfortunates are all comfortably housed in the old wooden building that formerly constituted the hospital. It is thought that some of them suffered seriously from

BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

New YORK, Feb. 3.—During the storm-this morning William Murphy, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was blown

from the train and killed.

ENGLISHVILLE, N. J., Feb. 3.—Edward Neil, a New York newsboy, while passing through a train of cars this morning, was blown from the platform and killed.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 3.—Heinrich Damme, a

ad aged 14 years, while attempting to climb

upon a hay-stack near a hay-press at the depot, was caught by the tumbling-rod and had his right arm pulled off, the left arm broken in several places, and his head badly crushed. He is still alive.

COLLISION. BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—The St. Louis express

from New York, due here early this morning, ran into a freight-train at Croft's Sta-

tion, thirty miles east, and three sleepers, a freight-car, and freight-engine were thrown from the track. No lives reported lost.

ROOF BLOWN AWAY.

Manasquan, N. J., Feb. 3.—The roof of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot was blown

away to-night by the gale, together with the wind-wheel of the Company's reservoir. The loss will exceed \$5,000.

KILLED AT A FIRE.

BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 3.—At the burning of the summer residence of W. B. Pickman, a falling chimney killed a boy and injured several firemen, one probably fatally.

AN ADVERTISING FRAUD.

charge its station, or to widen or cover plat-torus, or to improve the approaches to the sta-dion, and the companies have always obeyed methoders. What a spigndid opportunity such Commission would have for the exercise of its nifice and privileges in the City of Chicago! To tight, perhaps, be deemed invidious to name if the rich railroad corporations in this city that ught long ago to have been indicated for sup-mine common nuisances in the above. ought long ago to have been indicted for supporting common nuisances in the shape of
althy, rickety, tumble-down sheds that disgraced
the name of depot buildings; but the reader has
them all in his mind's eye. But the English
Court has now decided that the Commission has
no right to compel the railroad companies to
build new buildings, or enlarge the old ones, for
the accommodation of the public, and that the
only real authority it had was to see that as good
accommodations were furnished to all as to any.
The people rebel against this decision, and propose to secure such legislation as will cover the
case and enlarge the powers of the Commission.

any perpetators of Nihilist en detected and punished, fredicted from St. Peters-have referred, it is under-

bine within itself the au-exercised by them and by as well as much of the

ass. These changes, with the Third Section, will cer-

d may be expected when-of the Empire will justify attempted.

therefore, prevented \$30,000 to the famine fund,—and have saved several thou-

Queen Victoria has never the the Protestant part of set have been intensely loyal and the Catholics have tried and have never shown discrete. But during her long years we believe she has set foot in Ireland, a few days, while she in Scotland. The Queen's 600,000 a year. In has an income from private 400,000 a year, or a total of the first of the sense of the sense is notoriously parherefore, her Irish subjects, the absentee English landry thousands a day, she dodays of her vast income to it any wonder the Irish as a regantly fond of their "Emerging" God Save the Queen or enthusiasm?

Tedical Gazette for this

fedical Gazette for this tow pungent paragraphs on of chloroform, frequently to the unfortunate patient, ention to the admitted fact inhalations of this drug one the chances of death about as at the battle of Gettylakilled to every 6,000 cannon scharged. He calls attention t that sul phuric ether is an twhich is almost absolutely a says:

w would be a just one, and man is necessary for the propare forced to be the subthat if a person who is to reglect to use the agent did be liable to indictment, sment than that unfortunate another by giving him five a instead of the same quant

ONE of the results of the pending conflict etwen Chili and Peru has been the abdication Prado, the President of the latter country, and the accession to power of Pierola, as Diotant. The transition from the Presidential to letatorial rule was not accomplished without consider, and a severe battle between the overnment troops commanded by the Viceresident, in whose favor Prado abdicated, and erola's regiment. Of the new ruler, the correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writation Linna, says:

indent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writterom Lima, says:
The Dictator is perhaps the only man in Peru able of anding the war, either by battle or one negotiations, with any honor, to his intry. He appears to have the confidence and sport of the army, the foreign merchants, and at of the diplomatic body. The navy was in bot, but it would, like all navies, recognize party in power, so far, at least, as to carry orders against the common enemy of the intry. The Dictator has qualities for a ruler above those of the cruel ruffians who in it years rose to supreme power in Paraguay i the Argentine Republic. He was educated the Church, but entered the army, which he liked, and left it for politics, in which, as far & at 187-78, he had achieved some distinct.

He will probably soon form a Ministry, after restoring peace to Peru, retire from Dictatorship in favor of a constitutional m of government."

THE Rock Island Union (Rep.) makes the llowing reference to the candidacy of Mr.

washburne:

"Washburne and Grant are bound together by ties much stronger than ordinary political friendship. The two were citizens of the same twn at the opening of the Rebellion,—the one a leader in Congress and the other a salesman in a leather-house,—and it was to washburne that Grant was largely indebted for the opportunities which he had to distinguish himself during the War. Washburne's influence with President Lincoln was always great, and it was asserted with effect when Grant's chemies were trying to effect his downfall. It was Washburne, too, who took the initiative in making Gen. Grant the Republican nomince for the Presidency, and Washburne has never flinched in his admiration of the ex-President. As long as Gen. Grant is regarded as a candidate for the Republican nomination next June Mr. Washburne will not allow himself to candidate for the possibility of his own nomination.—It would regard it as a breach of loyalty and good faith. But if Gen. Grant should unqualifiedly withdraw from the field, Mr. Washburne would find himself a candidate for the Presidency whether he wanted to or het, and this is so well understood that Illinois Republicans cannot as a general thing, look upon the mention of his name for the Governorship with any protense of patience."

THE Gregorian gentleman of the New York Times, after consulting his calendar, discovers that the present month will be a very remarkable February, as it will have five Sundays, the month beginning and ending on Sunday, in which respect August will resemble it, and that such a thing will not coour again until 1920, at which time, in all probability, the fact will not be of any special interest to the most of our readers. The month just closed, however, has been one of the most remarkable ever known, for while in the southern latitudes of Europe, even in Italy, people have been suffering from the intense cold, and in some places have frozen, we have had no severe weather at all. People in this country, therefore, will be apt to be interested not so much in the five Sundays of February as in the possibility that winter will make up for logt time in its last month,—a consummation devoutly to be wished for unless we are prepared to go without ice next summer. prepared to go without ice next summer.

At the last charity ball in New York—the swell event of the season—some of the ladies appeared in dresses so exceedingly scant above the waist that they were the "observed of all observers." The Times says that the tendency to extreme display in that respect is regretted because the charity ball, in addition to its other objects and attractions, enjoys the prestige of setting the fashions, and it pains our heart to read that many ladies present manifested the determination of society to return to the old style of decollete dresses, and as is usual under such circumstances the revival went further than the originals. The manis for light colors appeared at its hight, and two-thirds of the tollets were white or the most delicate or neutral shades of color. Ar the last charity ball in New York-the

THE States of New York and Connecticut THE States of New York and Connecticut are at loggerheads over a proposed new boundary line, which will give Fisher's Island to the former. Both sides are hauling and tugging at this island with the prospect of a lively scrimmage before either lets go. The Hartford Courant reminds New York that it ought to be modest, as it already has possession of Long Island, which belongs to Connecticut, since by the King's charter of 1662 the sea was made the southern boundary of the latter, and, by the most natural construction, the sea means the ocean.

To Mr. R. G. INGERSOLL's complaint that it costs \$12,000,000 per annum to maintain the preachers in the United States, the Central Baptist replies that the lawyers annually cost the people about \$70,000,000, and the criminals \$40,000,000. It also reminds the eloquent Colonel that it costs somebody about \$20,000 a year—more than any minister gots for his services—to pay for lectures on "Skulls," "Mistakes of Moses," "Thomas Paine," and for pitching into the clergy generally.

Ix New York, Wisconsin, and other States here is a law upon the statute-books that limits the damage which a jury may assess for loss of life on a railroad to \$5,000. But in Texas the railroad corporations have not been able to obtain any such legislation, and a jury in Galveston has just found a bull for damages to the amount of \$11,000 against the Texas Central Railroad Company for killing a local preacher by the name of Shaw. The widow gets \$3,000, her son \$2,000, and her daughter \$1,000.

New York Crry has adopted the practice licensing and numbering the boys who shine oots and sell papers, and the scheme is not a ad one for any city to adopt. Some of these boys are honest, many of them are the opposit, and if they are licensed and numbered it will put them more on their good behavior, and perhaps restrain them from going wrong. If they are guilty of wrong-doing the number will aid in their detection, and the fear of having their license revoked by the Mayor will serve as a restraint.

SPEARING of dark horses, the Boston Agranting of dark horses, the Boston descrizer, a conservative Grant paper, says that allianois might name one in the neighbor and loom friend of Gen. Grant—Mr. E. B. Washburne, a man of strong qualities of character, and eminent in public service, who has been absent from the country long enough to have tanged from the embarrassments which gather around candidates at home, especially when they have been candidates a long time."

The Nashville American suggests that all the Indians in the United States might be colonized in the Territory of Utah, and thus offset the polyamy nuisance with the Indian problem, on the principle, it is supposed, of sipplying a number-irritant. As we are unable to eliminate polyamy, and have signally failed thus far in settling the Indian question, the American thinks that we might get a corner on both by limiting them to one and the same Territory.

SPEAKING of emigration as one of the cares for the trouble in Ireland, the London Times utters much truth when it says that the New World has in many ways offered better trus to the laborer than he can obtain any-

GEN. GRANT'S visit to Mexico will be cele-hrated with considerable pomp. There will be a military parade, a dinner party, and a grand ball. The Mexicas Government will fit up a superb suburban residence for the special use of the Grant party during their stay. The Mexi-can Government expressly desires that "all at-tention paid to ex-President Grant may be con-sidered as proof of respect for the Northern Re-public."

BLOOMINGTON Pantagraph: "The Democracy of this Congressional District are undoubtedly preparing to put the Hon. A. E. Stevenson upon the track again for Congress. Just how they propose to combine the Democracy and Greenbackism of the district remains to be seen. Without such a combination Mr. Stevenson stands not a chast of a horse sort with the constant of the co

seen. Without such a combination Mr. Stevenson stands not a ghost of a show, and with it he is far from being certain of reflection."

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer asks:
"Are we to retain a quasi license-tax on suffrage? Are we to sell the ballot to the citizens of Virginia at the fixed rate of one dollar a year, or at any rate?" It seems to us up North that the question is not so much one of price, as it is whether the péople of Virginia who don't want to vote the Democratic ticket will be allowed to vote at all.

THE Cincinnati Commercial admits that THE Cincinnati Commercial admits that Sherman is working up rotten-borough delegations from the South and offers to compromise by letting them be "equitably divided among all the candidates." But will John divide "equitably"? "Drink fair, Betsy, whatever you do," as Sairey Gamp said to Betsy Prig, who was drawing on the teapot too often for strict coulty.

According to the last directory published, ACCORDING to the last directory published, the population of Memphis is 40,227, as against 43,497 this time last year, a falling-off of only 2,550. The Appeal says that, although the population of the city has slightly decreased during the past year, its trade and commerce have greatly increased,—receipts of cotton being 50,000 bales greater than last year and 6,000 more than 1857.

Some humane gentlemen are protesting some numane gentlemen are protesting against the practice in vogue in the Kentucky Pentiontiary of requiring the female convicts to wear pantaloons. The custom is not so very, very bad, when it is remembered that a large number of intelligent, well-bred ladies outside the prison walls are in favor of metaphorically doing the same thing. loing the same thing.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says that "The best man for the Republican candidate for President is the man who has the cleanest record. Bear that in mind. Running qualities will depend largely upon antecedents." The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagls quotes the above and remarks that the Gazette evidently has Washburne in its eye THE Rock Island Union calls loudly upon

the Illinois Press Association, that meets in Chicago on the 20th of February, to take action in obtaining the repeal of the duty on print paper and upon the chemicals used in its manu-facture. It thinks that such action would proprly come under "the good of the order." MRS. PRESIDENT HAYES says that she once ried to have her hair crimped like other fash-onable ladies, but that she looked so much like fright she dismissed her hair-dresser.

a fright she dismissed her hair-dresser, smoothed out her curls, and arranged her hair in the good old way. WERSTER and the official Post-Office Guide give the abbreviation "Ill." Webster gives the pronunciation as Illinois or Illinoi. It is generally pronounced with the "s" silent.—Journal. Not "generally,"—that is to say, "hardly ever."

A Boston paper says that Sherman has no enemies in Massachusetts, but that Blaine has done what he could in the Senate to alienate the people of that State from him.

A Washington correspondent of the Madison (Wis.) Journal speaks of E. B. Washburne as "the German people's favorit everywhere." Our eyes have been made glad by a fine

kee Daily Evening Wisconsin," etc.

PERSONALS An Arkansas Spartan recently married a

"Pinafore" is being played in Russia, and the Czar thinks he may yet get even with the Nihilists.

voman who has buried thirteen husbands.

Only five of the nineteen Presidents of the United States have had middle names, and none of this number parted them there. So little Sammy Tilden is to be married. It seems but yesterday that he was being prose-cuted for wrecking railroads.

Mr. Voltaire's friends in Chicago should not forget that a Connecticut trotting horse, with a record of \$:21, is named after their idol. The Ute Chief, Jack, who has figured in recent troubles in Colorado, is said to be a Mor-mon, having been educated by Bishop Heber. He acts more like a Princeton College student.

Wagner, the composer, is going to France.

If Mr. Wagner had only postponed writing his music of the future until the future got here this would have been a happier and perhaps a better world.

The Sultan of Turkey keeps three salaried gentlemen whose only business is to entertain him by talking. In this country one woman inswers the purpose so far as the talking part is

We notice that Capt. Boyton gave an exwhibition recently at a regatta in Florida. What were the alligators in that river doing? It is rare that an instance of neglect of duty is recorded of that generally alert saurian.

A recent number of the Honolulu Gazette contains the startling information that the owner of the schooner Joseph Wolley has had its name changed to the Eugenie Briggs. Journalism in the Sandwich Islands is steadily advanced

An English paper says there are over 300 kinds of bicycles in that country. Only one kind has reached Chicago, but it is hoped that a law will soon be passed making any person found with a bicycle in his possession liable to arrest, and putting the machines on a par with burglars'

Mrs. Annie M. Lyon, widow of Hanford Lyon, of Bridgeport, Coim., declines to accept the provisions of her husband's will, by which she was to have the income of \$00,000, and in-sists on the dower. The estate is valued at about \$1,500,000. Mrs. Lyon evidently intends to buy a

A sick woman at Westford, Wis., believed be was bewitched by an old hag who lived near by, and a number of superstitious women were of the same mind. They took the supposed witch to the invalid's house, read the Bible to her, and pounded her cruelly, one of them using a club. They are to be tried for their assault. Sentimental young men who have the lady's picture in their albums will be surprised to learn that Maude Branscombe has a baby. It was born in Cincinnati about a year and a half ago, the mother at that time being a member of a financially-depressed buriesque troupe, and left with a wet-nurse, in whose care it still remains. Maude Branscombe's name is Mrs. Stuart.

Judge Hilton's agent in Paris has just paid Judge Hillon's agent in Faris has just paid \$30,000 for a picture by a celebrated artist. One-half that amount distributed among the cierks in Stewart's store, of which Mr. Hilton is manager, would enable them to wear 12,000 more neckties per annum than at present. It is a pity that foreign art should be encouraged at the expense of the home-made article.

The Tokio Times thus describes a Decem The Tokio Times thus describes a December festival on the grounds of the Emperor's palace: "Many ladies were present, Japanese and foreign,—the former, it wes pleasant to note, as completely at their case and as keen for enjoyment as if participating in a Thames pionic, as several of them had doubtless done. Some, indeed, were actually unattended by their husbands, and yet the earth did not heave with indignation nor Fuziyama roar in cruptive protest. The sun shone and the trees nodded approvingly in the light breeze, just as if no social marvel were manifesting itself in that antique stronghold of tradition and immovable routine."

scheme took amasingly, and an attaché of a local crade-journal was emraged as the aforcanid local editor, and several enterprising agents were secured on liberal commissions. They went in with a will, and garnered about fifty houses in this city and about \$1,000, which was they turned over to the genial Scott at his headquarters at the Palmer House. About this time Mr. Scott found it necessary to leave for Cincinnati on important business, promising to return in a few days, and to write his local editor meanwhile as to the progress of events. He went sure enough, but, unless he has been cruelly treated by the Post-Office Department, he did not write. The local editor was anxious to turn in his copy, and the local agents were anxious to finger their commissions, so communication was entered into with H B. Claffin & Co., resulting in an answer from that firm to the effect that they knew not Scott, and that the trade-list was hollow mockery. Subsequent investigation developed the fact that Scott had worked the representative marts of trade as follows: New York, \$2,500; Boston, \$1,500; Philadelphia, \$1,300; Pittsburg, \$1,000; Baltimore, \$1,000; Cincinnati, \$1,200; Nashville, \$1,000; St. Louis, New Orleans, \$1,200; Nashville, \$1,000; St. Louis, The County Hospital Near Milwaukee Destroyed by Fire Yesterday. Two Aged and Decrepit Inmates Lose Their Lives in the Flames. The Building Entirely Consumed, and Records Not Even Saved.

Singular and Heart-Rending Accidents in

A HOSPITAL BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this' morning belated people could plainly distinguish the light of an extensive configuration west of the city, in the direction of the Town of Wauwatosa. The sky at the time was overcast with heavy, dark clouds, and snowflakes filled the air. This atmospheric condition tended to add to the CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE MACK MURDER CASE. Madison, Wis., Feb. 3. - Judges Taylor and atmospheric condition tended to add to the lurid glare of the fire, and create the im-Cole, of the Supreme Court, delivered opin-lens in the Mack murder appeal cases this morning, Judge Taylor deciding on the ap-peal of Mrs. Belinda Mack and Judge Cole on pression that it was one of more than ordinary destructiveness. And so it proved to be, early this morning, when messengers reached the city with the announcement that the hospital building on that of Frank Dickerson, her accessory in the murder of George Mack in 1878. Judge Taylor holds that the only witness who gives the County Farm had any direct evidence as to the killing of the deceased by the accused is Dickerson, and his connection with the murder renders his BEEN TOTALLY CONSUMED, with its entire outfit, and, worse still, with two of its inmates. According to the information furnished to The Tribune correspondent by parties who visited the scene of the holocaust, the fire originated from a defective flue of the heating apparatus. It was first discovered at fifteen minutes past 12 origins by Mr. F. W. Stawart, the Hospital

deceased by the accused is Dickerson, and his connection with the murder renders his evidence subject to great suspicion, which, with his former contradictory statements, impeach his credibility. The Court is of opinion that conviction was secured almost wholly on circumstantial evidence. The Circuit Judge committed error in deeming peculiarly pertinent the fact that the accused struck deceased a violent blow on the head with a pitcher the night before the murder, and which showed a feeling of enmity between them. There can be no doubt of the materiality of evidence that was excluded which the accused wished to give as to aconversation had with the deceased before the murder. The prosecution introduced evidence to show that Dickerson was discharged by Mack because he had discovered that Dickerson was having improper relations with his wife, and the Court erred in excluding evidence by the accused explaining such discharge. The State's Attorney was unnecessarily technical in objections, and the Court adopted too rigorous rulings. The judgment of the lower court is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded back for new trial. In the appeal case of Dickerson the Court sustained the rulings and verdict in trial at Janesville. Steward. While on the point of retiring to bed, Mr. Stewart heard a crackling noise, as of the snapping of burning embers. Quickly lifting the carpet from the floor of his room comprehending the extent of the danger and the importance of prompt action, Mr. Stew-art threw open the outer doors in the front and rear of the building, and then hastened to awaken the sleeping inmates. about assisted in carrying the helpless ones into the open air, at a safe distance, where they were placed upon the grass, with such bedding as was brought from the burning building with them. Mr. Brinkmeyer, Super-intendent of the County Farm: Dr. Marden

ALT DEMOCRATS WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—The trial of a number of election cases growing out of the last election in this city was commenced in the County Court at Newcastle to-day. So far there have been four convictions for illegal voting, all Democrats.

STOLEN BONDS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—A young man entered the office of the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company, yesterday, and the attention of the clerk being diverted, stole four-teen \$1,000 bond of the Crane Iron Company, held by the Deposit Company as collateral. TRIED TO ESCAPE.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 3.—Detectives Liewellyn and Boone May, after capturing Leo Grimes, the notorious desperado, and one of Doc Middleton's gang, shot and in-stantly killed him last night while he was trying to escape. KILLED WITH A CLUB. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 3.—Clayton Me-

was not made until all of the rescued had been safely housed and counted. Then it was ascertained that of the fifty-eight inmates fifty-six could be accounted for. The others had undoubtedly perished in the building, which was by this time a mass of smoldering ruins. They were Christine Nelson, a feeble-minded woman who had attained the age of 90 years or more, and Fred Schorff, an insane man 33 years of age. Mrs. Nelson and Schorff were both awakened, and came from their rooms into the hall unassisted. But, instead of following the others into the open air, it is thought that they sought their rooms again, and perished therein. Upon searching the ruins this morning for the remains of the unfortunates, only a shriveled mass that had formed the stomach of the woman and a shoulder-blade of the man could be found. The remains of both bodies had been reduced to ashes. Crary, living in Glenwood, near Rushville, while drunk yesterday, struck Joe Dailey on the head with a club in a fight, causing Dailey's death to-day. INCENDIARY FIRE. Boston, Mass., Feb. 3.—The large fire in Albany street was the work of an incendiary. Evidences have been discovered of plans to

ire other lumber-yards. DEATH SENTENCE. was a two and a half story brick, with basement. It had a frontage of about eighty feet and a depth of forty, with two wings extending in a southerly direction in the rear. As originally constructed, it was a dangerous mantrap in case of fire, but after a bitter fight Dr. Day induced the County Board of Supervisors to place a wide door in the rear as an additional means of egress. But for this very door, it was demonstrated last night, fully one-half of the inmates would have perished. NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Frederick Crille, convicted of the murder of his daughter, has been sentenced to be hanged April 3.

WHITE-HOUSE CHINA.

The New Dinner-Set Made at Haviland's from Mr. Davis' Designs.

Theodore R. Davis, of the staff of Harper Brothers, has returned from a fur-lough of six months, which he de-voted to making the designs of a din-ner-set for President Hayes, which is now being manufactured at Limeges by Havi-land & Co. Mr. Davis made special designs for each piece; and both the shapes and the ecorations are of the boldest character, and have elicited much praise, here and in Europe, from those who have seen them. These designs, painted in water-colors, and placed end to end, would make a band sixtythree feet long. American fish, game, and fruits decorate the plates and dishes for the

placed end to end, would make a band sixty-three feet long. American fish, game, and fruits decorate the plates and dishes for the various courses.

The fish-dish is rectangular, with corners cut off and gilded. The principal object shown on it is a shad, the king of American fishes, to which the effect of motion is given by the action of the tail. The water is greenish, tinted with light blue, and obscured by a few seaweeds and aquatic fungi. Over the whole dish is a gold gill-net, against which the shad is struggling. A slight wound in his left gill tinges the water with a little streak of red, which gradually fades out.

One of the most striking soup-plates represents American soup in the Fifteenth Century. In the distance is a stream falling over a fiat ledge of rock. On the back of the stream, near the foreground, is seated an Indian, very carefully drawn, with his pipe, and his arrow-case covered with spotted deerskin. Between him and the carcass of a deer is a "pot-hole," in which he is making his soup. A gentle spray rising from the waterfall, a light rainbow, and the steam from the pot-hole give to the distance a great depth, which is increased by the curing smoke of the fire, where the Indian heated the stones he threw into his soup to make it boil. The fire, nevertheless, does not appear on the plate. Another soup-plate represents a green turtle crawling about between the ribs of an old wreck. A gold moon lights up the scene, which is ornamented with seaplants and corats; but what adds the most artistic touch to the whole is the phosphorescence of the water as it dashes against the wreck and the rocks.

The platter for the game service, about fifteen by twenty inches in size, represents a piece of birch-bark just peeled off and slightly curled up at the ends, showing the rich red lining. In the centre stands the American wild turkey, with his red legs and magnificent plumage. The ground is just covered with the first fall of snow, and the sun setting at the low horizon lights up the bird so that some

AN ADVERTISING FRAUD.

Monday's Telegraph contained an elaborate description of how the leading commercial houses of this and other cities have been duped by a clever swindler who registered at the Palmer House some three weeks ago as Albert Scott. He claimed to be the General Superintendent of the National Trade-List and Review Publishing Company, of 31 Park place. He pretended to be getting up a trade-list of the representative houses in twelve of the largest cities, and to be backed by H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York. Pifty houses in the various lines of trade were to be selected in each city, and to be exclusively advertised in his list as representative concerns in their particular line. Each house, on payment of about \$50, was to be entitled to a displayed advertisement, a liberal editorial notice, and 1,000 copies of the list. He promised that his publication would have an aggregate circulation of \$00,000 copies monthly, or \$0,000 in each city. In addition to this, there was to be a local editor in each place, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum, to attend to the local interests. The Alarmed Farmers-They Fear the Massachusetts Agricultural College Has Bred Diseased Cattle. Springfold (Mass.) Republican. The recent Farmers' Institute of the Worces-ter South Agricultural Society at Warren devel-oped a sensation. Dr. Noah Cressey, of Amherst,

STRIKES.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.

Prisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—As announced in The Tribura, the stove-molders struck yesterday. To-day the machine-molders also quit work. Together they number about 1,000 men. Of the machine-builders, Robinson, Rea & Co., of this city, and W. H. Irwin, of Allegheny, are the only firms said to have acceded to the demands of the strikers, which are for 10 per cent advance as to the machine-foundries, and for a return to the old carditates as to the stove-foundries. From what could be learned by a visit to several gentlemen posted regarding the situation, it was gathered that the machine-shops are not in as good a shape to stand a strike as the stove-factories. The former are extremely busy and crowded with orders, while the busy season for stove-making is about over for the present. "The stove and machine molders," said a leading stove man, "belong to the same Union, and this was the first Trades-Union established in this country. I believe that none of their districts are permitted to strike at one time."

"What district embraces this city and vicinity?"

"This is the Fourteenth District, and extends west to the junction of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and east far enough to embrace a foundry at Irwin Station, though I cannot give the limits in that direction. Wheeling and Salem are in the Fifteenth District, and probably got some special dispensation allowing them to strike with the Fourteenth District."

"What do the stove-molders demand?"

"They sak a return to the card-rates existing during the War, when hundreds of thousands of men were in the field and skilled labor was high. In other words, they want 10 per cent advance on present wages."

"How are stocks in your trade?"

"It is impossible to tell. We have a Stove-Manufacturers' organization, but the victory of the men last summer rather demoralized us. Of the seven firms making stoves, three or four are strong enough, but the rest are not entirely stove PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—As announced in

READING, Pa., Feb. 3.—The molders in the

ALLENTOWN, PA. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 3.—The men in eight of the ore mines are on a strike for an dvance from 90 cents to \$1.90 a day.

AT SHENANDOAH, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 3.—A special to the Havekeye says that a fire at Shenandoah, Page County, last night, destroyed the tailoring establishment of Thomas Lucas, P. Allen & Cd.'s boot and shoe store, E. J. G. Christy's jewelry store, Charles Berger's boot and shoe store, J. B. Armstrong's harness-shop, J. F. Redfield's barber-shop, and the Reporter printing-office, owned by G. W. Gunnison. The fire originated in Lucas' tailor-shop, from fire dropping from the stove. Loss not stated.

AT WAKEENEY, KAS. HAYS CITY, Kas., Feb. 3.-A fire at Wakeeney last night destroyed a building in which the United States Land-Office was located and everything south on the east side of the street to Henry & Kiles' store. The tract-books belonging to the United States Land-Office were all saved. Loss variously estimated between \$20,000 to \$30,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 43 at 7:30 last evening was caused by a fire in an unoccupied one-story building, No. 185 Dearborn street, owned by W. Conroy. Cause, sparks from adjacent building. Damage trifling.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—The Southworth Paper Mill, West Springfield, one of the oldest mills in the State, burned to-night. Insurance, \$70,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamers amaria, from Boston; Lord Clive, from Philadelphia. London, Feb. 3.—Steamships Glamorgan from Boston, Barnard Castle from Portland, and Horsley from Baltimore, have arrived out.
New York, Feb. 3.—Arrived, City of Richmond and Arizona, from Liverpool.
HAMBURG, Feb. 3.—Arrived, Lessing, from New York.

INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State by the St. Louis Relay Depot, with a capital of \$500,000. The object of the proposed corporation is to construct and operate a Union Depot at East St. Louis. The Directors are Thomas Winstanley and John B. Bowman, East St. Louis; Harvey P. Buxton, Carlyle; Samuel C. Clubb and John W. Conlogue, St. Louis. INCORPORATED.

THE HOG PRODUCT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—From advance-sheets of the report of the Department of Agriculture, the following figures in regard to the hog product of Illinois for 1879 are taken: Number of hogs assessed May, 1879, 2,799,051; hogs marketed in 1879, 1,984,194; total gross weight of hogs marketed in 1879, 504,165,316 pounds; average value per 100 pounds, live weight, \$3.30; value of hog product marketed in 1879, \$16,640,061.

SO MUCH FOR CHARITY. LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 3.—A Convention of ninety-seven delegates, representing nine societies, voted to-night not to parade next St. Patrick's Day, but to hold a coffee party in three weeks for the suffering poor in Ire-land and an entertainment on St. Patrick's night for the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum.

The Princely Noses Not Tattooed. The Princely Noses Not. Tattoced.

London Moraing Post.

The stories lately current about their Royal Highnesses, the sons of the Prince of Wales, now on a cruise in the Bacchante, are untrue. It is not the fact, as has been foolishly asserted, that the young Princes have been tattoced on the nose with an anchor. The tale, when brought home, was received with well-deserved incredulity, and it was felt that their own common sense, not less than the care of those about them, would be the best guarantee against any such absurdity as that which has obtained an unmerited currency. The truth is, that, as when, for instance, on crossing the line certain traditional ceremomies are observed, so on first touching at a great port other harmiess features are often

77.QIBSON. 30.118 Par 30.118 T 25 '3

READING, PA.

READING, Pa., Feb. 3.—The molders in the extensive stove works of Orr, Painter & Co. have struck for 15 per cent advance, under orders of the Philadelphia Convention. The firm offered 5 per cent advance, and another 5 per cent advance in July, if the state of the trade warranted it.

The stove-molders at Rogersford have also struck, demanding 15 per cent advance.

FIRES.

Do not poison yourself by Indiscriminate application of cheap preparations, but call for toilet-waters, powders, cosmetics, etc., made by J. & E. Atkinson, London. SAPANULE

Rheumatism! Neuralgia! Malaria!

"Sapanule," the wonderful GLYCERINE LOTION is a positive cure; it has never failed.

"Sapanule" has no equal for Chronic Lameness. Lame Baok, Lumbago, Sprains, Piles, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Bunious, and all diseases of the Skin, Errispleas, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Humors of the Scale, etc., Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Pneumonia, and all inflammatory diseases. Ladies who suffer from local difficulties find immediate relief, and a pormanent cure by using "Sapanule." Used in aponge or food bath removes all soreness of body, limbs, and feet. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Soid by all Drugnists. Price, 30c. and 31 per bottle. Send for illuminated chronics and cards. Samuel Gerry & Co., Proprietors, Office 25 Broadway, N. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill. TRUSSES.

Rupture -- \$100 Reward,

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an inguinal Hiernia that can
be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with
the PARKER REFERSTIVE COMMON-SENSE
TRUSS, patented July \$ 1878.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of
Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated commonSense Truss, adopted by the Government as the bost.

000 T 15 B 45 Sionx City DES MOINES OMAHA Bar 30.08 T 17 St.Joseph LEAVENWORTH Dar Solls

"Time. |Bar. |Ther. | Hu. | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather | - Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu. | Wind. | Vel | R'n. |

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4-1 a. m.

Cennessee and the Ohio Vailey, cold northerly to westerly winds continue, with learing weather and rising followed by falling barometer. For the Lower Lake region, threatening weather and light snow, with rising barometer, buthwest to northwest winds, and slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, light snow, followed by clearing weather, rising followed by

falling barometer, northwest to southwest winds, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cold northwesterly shifting to southwest, with slowly rising temperature, and, during the day, falling bar with partly cloudy weather, followed by snow during the night in the northern portion.

indulged in, and the identical experience of the Princes has been undergone by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburg. Count Gleichen, and nearly every sailor, whether Royal or not.

Accordingly, at Gibraliar the midshipmen of the Bacchante indulged in the amusement of placing on their faces the representation of tattoo marks, and their temporary freak has been reported as if they had been really tattooed. The Bacchante proceeded across the Atlantic to the West Indies, and at Barbadoes Mr. and Mrs. Childers had the honor of dining at the Governor's table with their Royal Highnesses on the 30th of December. On that day there was not the faintest trace of the Gibraliar freak upon the countenances of the Princes. The matter was never mentioned or referred to by those about them, and the astonishment of Mr. Childers on arriving a few days ago in England was extreme on hearing that it was supposed that their Royal Highnesses bore upon their faces indelible marks. We are now happy to be able to dismiss this idle tale into the limbo of unworthy gossip.

Dr.D Unger, discoverer of the cluchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with aighly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing the many has flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. like beverage (a food); made from iarly grateful to a delicate stome else makes flesh, and blood, and str It can be safely relied on for the re those cases of low vitality in whic or ordinary nutrition fail. Send or ordinary nutrition rail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyas is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chi-

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for cousumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Madison and Peoria-sts., AND NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE

North Clark and Erie-sts. Having secured the entire stock of one of the largest Cloak and Suit Factories in New York at an immense reduction, we offer them as one of the Special Attractions of our great Clearing Sale, at about one-half their ordinary value:

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

or suits.

'The Golden Opportunity'

All-Wool Black Cashmere Suits, with Satin Trimmings, \$12 to \$20---ordina-rily sold for \$18 to \$35.

Good Beaver Diagonal and Raye Dolmans, richly trimmed with Fringe and Beaded Passementeries, \$9 to \$25.

100 Double Reversible Plaid Circulars, with Blue and Scarlet Backs, \$10.25--- good value for \$20.

Good Repellant Circulars, \$3. Calico Suits, Sacque and Skirt, \$1. Calico Wrappers, 75c. N. B,...We have already received our first importation of Spring Walking Jackets, Ulsters, and Mantles, and are

fully prepared to make Suits or Spring Garments, in these new shapes, to order at short notice. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BOTH STORES.

The Cincinnati Railway Iron-Works Company offer rails or lease on favorable terms their RAIL AND REAM MILLS. The property is in good condition and well situated for handling everything with the greatest economy, having a troutage on the Onto River of the Company, having a troutage on the Onto River of the Company of the

BROWN'S MEDICINES. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE

BROWN'S BROWN'S DENTIFRICE WORLDSFAMED Household Panacea For Destroying Worms. Large Bottles, 25 Cents.

HAS NO EQUAL.

this preparation, u doubtedly present THE BEST DEN-The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL

ppeal to every family to give BROWN'S ROUSEHOLD PANACE a trial. When once introduced, it will prove to be INDIS. HEALS FRESH WOUNDS---CURES SEVEREST PAIN. leaspoonful of the Panases in a tumbler of hot water, is weeten ferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the blood, warm the syst BREAK UP CHILLS 296 COLDS.

For Sickness at the Stomach, Fauses or Sea Sickness, Indigestion, and Colic, it will tavariably give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SLEFFLESSNESS, As a said stimulant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or spirits. It will care REPURAL TIBM AND NEURAL GIA

Chills and Pever, Rommer Complaints, Burns, Cramps, or any Di in the Side, Rack, Stomach, or Bowels, not excepting Cholers intract the fire from a burn immediately, and remove all pain and WARRANTED BOUBLE THE STRINGTH OF ANY OTHER PREPARAT all Bottles, 25c.; large, 50c. Sold by all Dru

we note that a new anes-evised by Prof. Paul Bert, even less dangerous than It consists of eighty-five f nitrogen and fifteen parts I at a pressure of one and a under a mask over the face bout a gallon and a half is Visconsin abolished capitals quarter of a century ago, oill before the Legislature to cound to create a good deal the people and in the news under consideration pron convicted of murder from a shall suffer the punish-imprisonment in the Peninatural life, or for a term on years. If the accused is jury they shall fix the punishile, but if he plead guilty the penalty. The bill also a the death penalty is substite imprisonment, the Sherifi binimal executed inside of and it is made his duty to the Circuit Court, the Prosociety of the Court, twelve fithe county, two physicians, at the near relatives of the are of age. Unless objected or some near relative, the after execution to the surisconsin abolished capitals

2,000,000 inhabitants, and 0,000 to the number before sken. This will give her Congress. That splendid both saving from the clutch

Hayt's Case, and Draw Up Their Report Sub-stantiating Fisk's Charge of Malfeasance.

The Mine Operations — Hammon Connection Therewith—A Summary of the Document.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Tribuns we prow publish the following: The Indian Commissioners A. C. Bro ian Commissioners, A. C Brayton, ann, Clinton B. Fisk, William Stick-M. Kingsley, William H. Lyon, David ome, E. H. Tuttle, and A. K. Smlley, the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The all business before the Board was the ner O. C. Barstow, of Commissioner O. C. Barstow,
Smiley, and William StickMessrs. Smiley and Stickney
in the report. Commissioner

hat the proceedings which had be minst Henry L. Hart, the Agen arlos Agency, were suddenly dend that the affidavits against en begun led to the Depart nt of Jusl Gen. Fisk's charges were bilc. The evidence further hat Commissioner Hayt was ling with Inspector Hammond, been sent out ostensibly to investito the purchase of the silver mine, and the Commissioner's own son, Edward upp Hayt, was sent to San Carlos, under

as on the way Inspector Hammond tele-raphed to know who was coming out, and ceived a reply from Commissioner Hayt at he would know the person when he saw

public Wednesday. Ex-Commissioner accompanied by his counsel, Judge e, of New Jersey, was before the Board vening. He was questioned very closely rning his connection with the Arizona and the other matters at the San Carlos

layt. In order that Maj. Bridgman may ave a chance to be heard, the Board of Inian Commissioners has asked Secretary churz to allow the case to be brought beare the Commissioners.

THE CENSUS OF 1880. The original scope of the decennial census went no further than the obtaining a basis for political representation and direct taxation. This, however, has been gradually enlarged until now it is intended to include all manner of social, vital, and industrial statistics. Heretofore the United States Marshals, whatever saight or might not be their qualifications for this particular work, performed this duty of supervising the census, and the ordinary enumerators were charged with the collections of special statistics as well. This method resulted in 1870 in such imperfect returns and obvious errors that many of the statistics collected were rejected as utterly untrustworthy. Under the new law special supervisors will be appointed to take general charge of the census, special supervisors will be appointed to take general charge of the census districts, and many classes of statistical inquiry will be placed in the hands of experts and special agents. Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the New York State census of 1875. At the office in Washington thirty or forty clerks are already employed in the preliminary work for the enumeration next June. Prof. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and President of the United States Fish Commission, will have the direction of a comprehensive investigation into the statistics of the fisheries and the fishing population of the United States. W. Clarence King has the scientific direction of the investigation into the gold and silver mining of the country. Gen. W. P. Trowbridge, Professor of Engineering in Columbia Colleger, New York, is the special agent for the purpose of obtaining the statistics of power and machinery employed if productive industry. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, has charge of a special enumeration of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic, and the criminals and paupers. The collection of statistics in relation to manufactures of sotton to Edward Atkinson, of Boston; the manufactures

hen Lord Strangford's Journal, hen Lord Strangford sat down to criticise a cof travels by Miss Besufort, he little smt that before long he would write to the agauthores: "I was thinking the other about a communication from the Emperor are to the King of Portugal, which consider a request for copies of the holy books and in which the follow-

eurs: In the world of the first person. Surely never was a declaration made in quainter fashion, eaving perhaps by the Scotch beadle who led the manse housemaid to the churchyard, and, pointing with his finger, stammered: "by folk lie there, Mary; wad ye like to lie there?" It is plain the notion did not scare her, any most than it did the Gallower.

MILLIONAIRE LEWIS' WILL.

The Professed Widow and Five Other Persons Arrested—Result of the United States Jury's Investigation of the Allege's Conspiracy to Break the Will of Joseph L. Lewis.

New York Sun. Feb. 1.

The attention of United States District Attorney Keasby of Trenton was recently directed to the confessed perjuries that had been committed in the attempt to break the will of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, who bequeathed the bulk of his estate, valued at \$1,800,000, to the Federal Government to be applied to the liquidation of the National debt. Mr. Keasby laid the subject before the United States Grand Jury then in session in Trenton. They examined witnesses and documents, and as the result of their labors found a bill of indictment charging the persons concerned in the perjuries and others with conspiring to defined the United States Government. Among those who were indicted are Marcus T. Sacia, of Storm avenue, Jersey City Heights; Dr. Augustus J. Parks, of Third and Bloomfield streets, Hobôken; Henry T. Bassford, of Clinton street, Jersey City; Jane H. Lewis, with several aliases, the professed widow of the dead millionaire; Frank Allison, and Clinton street, Jersey City; Jane H. Lewis, with several aliases, the professed widow of the dead millionaire; Frank Allison, and Mrs. Mary T. Russell. These persons were all arrested yesterday and on Friday night. After Mr. Lewis' will was made known, the widow, with other alleged heirs, began proceedings to set aside the will, and the matter was referred to Master-in-Chancery See, of Jersey City. In corroboration of her claims, the professed widow produced a certificate of marriage to Lewis, dated Nov. 18, 1858. It was signed by Ethelridge T. Fish, who at that time was a Justice of the Peace in Hudson County. New Jersey. Ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist, of Jersey City, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, and Cortlandt Parker were retained by the executors, Messrs. Wolf and Gillespie, to defend the will. They ascertained that the 12-1 of November, 1858, was Thanksgiving Day, although the widow insisted that the ceremony had not been performed on a holiday. She was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination that extended over a period of two weeks. In the course of it she related a wonderfully consistent story of how she became acquainted with the dead man, her life with him, and their final estrangement and separation.

Detectives were employed to investigate

tion.

Detectives were employed to investigate her history. They discovered that the plate from which she asserted that her marriage certificate had been printed had been engraved in 1854, and had been used so frequently that it was found necessary to repair it in 1872, 1885, and finally in 1870. It had distinct traces of these several alterations, and the second certificate offered in evidence widow, although its date

tions, and mose identical alterations were perwidow, although its date
and the alteration.

To found that the validity of her
was attacked in this manner, she
of two other marriage certificates to
prove the genuineness of her own. One of
them purported to be the marriage certificate
of Frank Fleet and his wife. It was dated in
1887. Frank Fleet testified that it was genuine, and that it had not been tampered with
in any respect. The other was the certificate
of William Arnoux, who swore to its authenticity. When the case had progressed
thus far, and the counsel for the pretended
widow were satisfied of the truth of her
story, Fleet suddenly presented himself at the office of Mr. See in
company with Arnoux and Elijah J. Caldwell, who had corroborated the testimony as
to the genuineness of the certificates. Mr. Gilchrist, to the surprise of the lawyers for the
alleged Mrs. Lewis, called Fleet to the stand.
The man was in the last stages of consumption, and was unable to walk without assistance. He was carried to a chair, and, in an

The man was in the last stages of consumption, and was unable to walk without assistance. He was carried to a chair, and, in an almost inaudible voice, he swore that his previous testimony, given in behalf of the widow, was perjured in every particular, and that he had been induced by her to enter into a conspiracy to break the will.

Armoux and Caldwell retracted their former testimony, and denied many of the statements made by the widow. Caldwell swore that the certificate of marriage with Lewis which she had produced had been forged by Marcus T. Sacia in the witness' presence. He said that Sacia had filled up the blanks with ink that was forty years old, and which Sacia had preserved for such purposes. The professed widow, he asserted, was Jane Hastings, a notorious female confidence operator, whom Sacia had procured to assist him in the conspiracy. She had, it was alleged, been recommended to him by Dr. Parker as a suitable woman for the emergency, and Parker, under the pretext of compiling a biography of Mr. Lewis, had obtained information in reference to the testator, with which he was enabled to instruct Jane Hastings in the role which she was to assume.

The alleged conspiracy received its death-

or, with which he was enabled to instruct Jane Hastings in the role which she was to assume.

The alleged conspiracy received its deathblow, however, when John R. Dos Passos, a well-known lawyer of this city, positively identified the professed widow as a woman who, in 1876 and 1877, had represented herself to him as Jennie Hammond, and had endeavored to blackmail one of his clients, by involving the client in a fictitious suit for divorce, which she alleged had been brought against her by her husband, but which she thought could be settled for money. At the conclusion of Mr. Dos Passos' testimony, the counsel for the so-called widow formally withdrew her contestation of the will, and she relinquished the fight. Sacia was arrested on Friday night by United States Marshal McDonald as he was leaving the ferry-house in Jersey City. Bassford was arrested at his house, and Parke was arrested yesterday morning as he was standing on the stoop of his residence. The prisoners were committed by United States Commissioner Muirhead to the county-jail, where they are now confined pending their removal to Trenton, which will probably be to-day.

Mrs. Mary T. Russell and Frank Allison were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Jones and Detective S. J. Lowell on Friday evening in this city, in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Russell at No. 9 Clinton place, and were lodged in Luddlow-Street Jail. Mrs. Jane Hastings Lewis, the professed widow, was arrested in the Hotel Royal.

HORACE THOMPSON'S WILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Paul., Minn., Feb. 3.—The will of

Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—The will of Horace Thompson was filed for probate today. He leaves his widow their homestead, with furniture, horses, carriages, etc., and \$100,000 in cash or securities, as she may prefer. The remainder of his estate is divided into four equal parts, one each for his widow, his sons Horace and Charles, and his adopted daughter, Louise Miller, Miss Miller, who will receive perhaps \$500,000 under the will, is the daughter of a poor German family in this city. She entered the Thompson family as a nurse on the occasion of the serious illness of a younger son, and was thought by her care to have saved the boy's life.

FINANCIAL RUMOR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Unfavorable reports

FINANCIAL RUMOR.

New York, Feb. 3.—Unfavorable reports were circulated to-day as to the condition of the Produce Bank, but the officials of that institution say that it is perfectly solvent, and will continue business.

Napoleon's Force of Will.

From Prince Metternich's Memoirs.

One day at St. Cloud be had had a dangerous fall;—he had been thrown from a carriage onto a post which had nearly entered his stomach, and the next day, when I asked him how he was, he answered with the utmost gravity: "I yesterday completed my experiments on the power of the will. When my stomach was injured, I felt life escaping from me: I had only just time to say to myself that I would not die, and I am alive. Any one else would have died."

Henry Lear, Patriot; O., writes: "I was taken sick last Wednesday with a very severe rheumatic pain in my left shoulder; was so unwell that I could not even turn myself around in bed. Having heard of the curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, I concluded to try it. The first application brought relief, and on the subsequent day I was able to go to work. I therefore recommend this excellent remedy to all sufferers with rheumatism.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Compassiess Sailers on the Stock-Board Seas — Belcher and Lady Bryan.

How the Abolition of Margin-Tran Will Affect Big-Boarders.

alifornia-Clara Morris and Herr

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—As usual, the Stock Board has furnished a series of sensations for San Francisco during the week just concluded. Ruskin speaks of money-making as the first of games in England; and Carlyle says the Englishman's hell is the fear of not as the first of games in England; and Carly is says the Englishman's hell is the fear of not getting on. Had these two writers visited the Golden Gate, the first might have said that stock-speculation was the first of California games; and the second, with equal truth, that the fear of getting "busted" in stocks constituted the Californian's hell. As in the previous week, BELCHER continued to attract no small share of atter

continued to attract no small share of atten-tion, and many a purchase at \$14 was fol-lowed by a sale at \$10. Fortunately for those of the manipulators who had sold their stock a week ago at the former figure, the holsting cable at the mine broke, thus suspending work for eight or ten days, both on the 2,760work for eight or ten days, both on the 2,700foot and on the 3,000-foot level. In this way
timid holders politely returned to the
insiders, at a reduction ranging from
10 to 25 per cent, the stock they
had purchased from them a week before, and
furnished the coin for said insiders to prospect with the diamond drill. Prominent
brokers have had orders from certain pools
to take the stock thus offered at reduced
rates by the thousand; and, while everybody
has more or less hope that the streak of ore
cut through on the 2,760-foot level, and now
being followed north and south by drifts, may
develop into an ore-body, yet nobody—always
excepting the aforesaid insiders—has the
slightest positive knowledge on the subject.
The same is true of those persons who purchased that notorious wildcat,

chased that notorious wildcat, LADY BRYAN, at \$3 and \$4 a share on Tuesday and Wednes-day, and who now, with the stock at 10 cents share, have before them a 50-cent assessnent delinquent on her ladyship to-morrow The Lady Bryan Mine has been sold at Sheriff's sale more than once. The stock has been ruled off the Board two or three times; and yet, because that great bear, Capt. John Kelly, telegraphed down that they had struck it rich in that most unsavory mine,—of which he is Superintendent, everybody rushed in to buy the titled lady. Then on Wednesday night came the news that the miners had salted Lady Byran with solder; and, as the Board opened on Thursday, Charley Neal cried, "I'll give \$150 for a thousand Lady Byran"; and the jocose Secretary of the Board received 1,000 shares of the new bonanza for the same price that twenty-four hours before he would have been willies to have said for fifty shares. willing to have paid for fifty shares. As if to add insult to injury, all the buying brokers seem to have received assessment-paid stock, so that, on a piece of paper the present value of which is \$5, they, the brokers, have had to loan \$50! Kelly's friends assert that he was "played" by the miners; but it is a little significant that this is the same Kelly who has all along denounced the manage ment of the Bonanza firm, and proclaimed right and left that the ore-bodies they prosed to have at the north end of the Comstock were all moonshine. Present appearances favor the idea that these much-disparaged north-end mines will be paying divi-tionds long before the stigma shall have been removed from the mine of which Capt. Kelly is Superintendent.

Meanwhile, the Lady Bryan deal,—or, as it is more commonly termed, the "Lady O'Brien steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal,"—is likely to strengthen the hands of steal, "—is likely to steal,"—is likely to steal, "—is likely to steal, "—is likely to

ont to the winze, and o push work ahead or workings." This, ing preparations to push work and a county on the lower workings." This, therefore, was the sum and substance of the rumored rich strike on which so many here had invested their hard coin. Were less money put into this species of "mining," and more into the legitimate mining, it would certainly lead to a great accretion of wealth on this coast.

for want of capital on the part of the owners to rid them of water. When the railroad now commenced between Emory's Bar, on the Frazer River, six miles below Yale, and the head of steamship-navigation on Kamloops Lake, is completed the Carlboo mines will be within forty-eight hours' journey of the latter point, called Savona's Ferry. This line is about 130 miles long, and, according to the terms of the contract entered into between Oppenheimer, Onderdonk & Co., of this city, and the Canadian Government, must be completed within five years. It will cost nearly \$20,000,000 as at present estimated, and will form an important auxiliary to the Canadian Pacific main line, the cost of which, to the extent of \$15,000,000, has been guaranteed by the British Government. This road, as The Tribune readers are aware, is to be extended to Burrard's Inlet on the one side, and to Tete Jaune Cache at an elevation of about 2,500 feet on the other. When the railroad reaches Savona's Ferry it will tap one of the richest wheat-growing and stock-raising districts on this Continent. A member of the Judiciary just returned from there informs me that the eastern extremity of Kamloops Lake is practically an expansion of the Thompson River, which enters the lake by two baanches. The one comes a distance of some thirty miles from the North Thompson, a river which is navigable for steamers up the incline of the Rocky Mountains. The other is from the South Thompson, the splendid prairie-lands on both sides of which are so favorable for wheat and grass growing that the finest flour may there be obtained at about \$4 a barrel of 900 pounds, and beef of the best 'quality at from five to eight cents a pound. Continuing along the South Thompson, Shuswap Lake is reached, and, going further south, the Ockanagan Lake, the lands surrounding which also yield most abundantly of wheat and bunch-grass. When the railroad once penetrates this region there can be no doubt that these lands will

penetrates this region there can be no doubt that these lands will

INCERASE ENORMOUSLY IN VALUE.

At present they can only be reached with difficulty by persons coming overland from the Eastern Provinces,—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc.,—and intending settlers coming out by rail are apt to be enticed away by the immigation agents to Kansas and Nebraska. As is well known, whenever the Hudson's Bay Company have a main station, called a "fort" they have a right to 500 acres of land, besides other land concessions from the Canadian Government. Now, the best proof of the increasing value of these lands lies in the fact that, despite the large falling off in the fur-business of the Company, and its having become a non-dividend paying institution, its stock has in nowise declined. The 500 acres of land owned by the Company at Fort Garry, now the town of Winnipeg, could probably to-day not be purchased for \$500,000; and British Columbians confidently expect the same will be true of lands in their own Province when the railroad opens them up to civilization. By compact with the Province, when the Canadian Government has acquired ownership of one-half the land on each side of the line,—the sections of twenty miles each thus belonging alternately to the Canadian Government and to that of British Columbias. The coal-fields of the Province have of late developed enormously, especially those in the neighborhood of Nanaimo, on the Gulf of Gergia, eighty miles north of Victoria. Unfortunately, most of the coal-mines are bought up by a ring, so that, despite the abundance, people in Victoria still have to pay \$8 a ton for house-coal. While the salmon-canneries on the Frazer River are perhaps less extensive this year than last, yet the mode of canning has improved, so that say an eight-pound salmon can be packed whole in a tin. Halibut-canning has also assumed more importance, and fisheries are being established on the coast towards the north. Property of most kinds seems looking up in the Province, and the increase in populat INCREASE ENORMOUSLY IN VALUE. sing summer.

Speaking of immigration, it is not a very pleasant fact to note that, despite efforts made in various directions, the population of California

ONLY AUGMENTED TO THE EXTENT OF 9,349

denice long before the signas shall have been removed from the mine of which Gap. Kelly Meanwhile, the Lady Bergan deal—or, as it is more commonly tement, the "Lady Delivation of our legislators at Secramento who those of our legislators at Secramento who those of our legislators at Secramento who the context of the Lady Bergan the Lady Bergan Common of the provisions of the bill now before the Assembly are intended to prevent brokens the Lady Bergan the Lad

LOCAL CRIME.

THAT NICE BOARDER. By way of variety the police yesterday did a little effective work. It is sometime since any has been done, and now that they have their hands in they ought to be able to keep it up. The most notable capture was that of a mysterious personage known as Tom Collins, whose specialty has been to plunder boarding-houses. He did his work in a skillful manner, and has defied police detection for nearly a month, in defied police detection for nearly a month, in which time he has plundered private dwell-ings and boarding-houses almost without number of at least from \$3,000 to \$4,000 worth of jewelry and fine raiment. The majority of these cases were, of course, sup-pressed by the police, but The Tribune from time to time has contained items which

showed exactly how this sharper was working, and where, and several times gave a minute description of him, as one whom boarding-house keepers should look out for. Singularly enough, warnings in such cases are seldom profited by, and Tom Collins has gone on beating house after house of valuables. Last week he changed quarters from the South to the West Division, and for a starter first struck Mr. Tremaine's residence, No. 87 Loomis street, which he plundered of about \$1,000 worth of eash, clothing, and jewelry.

It is needless to say that Capt McGarigle was mad when he heard of the robbery, and he at once began planning for the capture of the marauder. By comparing notes on the doings of the fellow in the South and North Divisions it was ascertained that the thief had been answering advertisements in the daily papers, and had also been advertising himself. In a morning paper he inserted an "ad" for a comfortable home for four young men in the district bounded by Green, Carpenter, Madison, and Harrison streets. The next day the "ad" was changed for a different locality. But as all the places beaten were regular advertisers, the police concluded to catch him, by notifying daily those who advertised to beware of the beat, and also furnished them with a description of the fellow, and with instructions how to proceed in notifying the police should such a man turn up. The trap did not work until last night. The police, in giving notifications, called about 7 o'clock last evening at the house of Mrs. Anderson, No. 41 North Ashland avenue, whose advertisement was one of a number clipped from yesterday's Datty News. About an hour later Mrs. Anderson sent word to the station that a man answering the description was at the house. Officers Willson and Main went to the place and arrested him, and at the station he was readily identified as "Tom Collins." At the house he gave the name, and the name given him by the police is doubtless as good as any other.

Upon searching him there were found in his possession a loaded revol

satisfactory arrangements. Later, he got access to the rooms alone, and, while so placed, robbed the house of all he could find. Pretending to be alarmed because his baggage did not arrive furnished him with a pretext for leaving the house. The miner talk was given to make himself look solid.

A PIOUS FRAUD.

Mr. W. W. De Wolf, of Wheaton, Du Page County, was in this city yesterday looking up the record of one "Brother Joseph," a pious fraud, who, under the aliases of James Monroe and J. P. Golding, and by representing himself as a Catholic brother, has been victimizing people in and about Wheaton by soliciting subscriptions to ald in the completion of the Orphan Asylum at Iowa City. Mr. De Wolf thinks that "Joseph" made his headquarters in this city, and that for some time past he had been making predatory excursions into the country. Brother Clement Marnach, of the Alexian Hospital, says that Joseph is undoubtedly a fraud.

THE JUSTICES. James Fitzpatrick, charged with assault to do bodily injury, was up before Justice Sumdo bodily injury, was up before Justice Summerfield yesterday, and gave bonds of \$300 to appear Feb. 10.

Ervin A. Johnes has caused the arrest of Henry G. Dressler on a charge of perjury. He was put under bonds of \$500 to appear before Justice Meech on Feb. 6.

J. C. Richards, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from C. F. Churchill, of Genoa, Ill., was before Justice Summerfield yesterday, and gave bonds of \$500 to appear Feb. 13.

Michael Shoe a white man charged with

money under false pretenses from C. F. Churchill, of Genoa, Ill., was before Justice Summerfield yesterday, and gave bonds of \$500 to appear Feb. 18.

Michael Shoe, a white man, charged with beating a colored woman, and William Terrill, a colored man, charged with beating a white woman, were fined \$20 and costs each yesterday by Justice Ingersoil.

Thomas Johnson, the colored man who assaulted and stabbed Charles Moody several Sundays ago, was up before Justice Summerfield yesterday to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill. He was put under bonds of \$2,000 to the Criminal Court.

John M. Armstrong yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Edmund Knauer, a prominent North Side real-estate dealer, charging him with having, in 1878, obtained \$30 from him by false pretenses. Armstrong's story is that he had some dealings with Knauer, by which he gave his notes to secure the interest upon notes given by his father for the purchase of certain property on Lincoln avenue, and that, after paying the interest, he learned that the obligation upon which he had been paying interest had been canceled, and, beside, had been disposed of to a third party. He claims to have been beaten out of both principal and interest, but his excuse for not laying claim to more in the warrant (about \$600) is that the claim, except the item of \$30, has been outlawed. A reporter called upon Mr. Knauer, who informed him that the action taken by Mr. Armstrong was a perfect surprise to him, and was prompted, he believed, by a desire to blackmail him. So far from his being in Mr. Armstrong's debt, that gentleman owed him \$600 and unpaid interest for two years on that amount. Mr. Knauer explained further that he had had some transactions with Mr. Armstrong, who closed up all the business except the payment of the \$600 which he had borrowed from Mr. Knauer, who, by an agreement which both entered into, retained the papers of a previous transaction as security for the payment of the remaining indebtedness. Notwithstanding this verbal

An unknown man endeavoring to sell a three-gallon crock of lard at five cents a pound in a grocery at the corner of Thirteenth and Paulina streets was pursued yesterday forenoon by Officer McGuirk, but in front of No. 722 West Fourteenth street he dropped the lard and made his escape. The crock was stolen from Mrs. Vaciaw, of No. 911 West Eighteenth street.

Monday evening early burglars forced an entrance into the cigar manufactory of M. W. Wheeler, Nos. 51 to 59 Randolph street.

factory, which is on the third floor, we can be at 0:30 in the evening. An hot the watchman found that the door hat pried with a jimmy and thrown with Mr. Wheeler was at once notified burglars left behind them no clew to The burgiars left be the police to work up

Mrs. John Bradford, of No. 471 West Was ington street, while passing at 10:30 yest day morning along Ada street, near Madisc was met by a man, who snatched from heard a pocketbook containing about 8

Charles O'Brien, 33 years of age, is a prisoner at the Twenty-second Street Station charged with bastardy by Henrietta Marks He says he will mend the difficulty in a mark

A saloon at No. 377 Third avenue, kept by Ross & Powers, has been gaining unenviable notoriety recently as a hang-out for notorious thieves. Detectives Wiley, Amstein, McDonald, and Duffy made a descent upon the place last night, and captured there Richard Blackmore, "Limpy" Stevens, and Timothy Milligan, all well known to the police as criminals. A much larger haul was

Oscar Work, a well-known colored thief, was last evening run in at the Armory by Detectives Duffy and McDonald. In his possession were found the following: One sack-coat made by Relief Jackson, Lafayette, Ind.; full suit of black broad-ribbed made by Alois Casper, Plankinton House, Milwankee. Pawn-tekets in his possession gave the police insight into a number of robberies and burglaries, which will be worked out to-day.

which will be worked out to-day.

For the burglary of M. W. Wheeler's cigar store, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, the police have locked up at the Armory a number of well-known thieves. But the ones upon whom they rest the charge are Patrick Hunt, Charles O'Brien, and Eddie Burke, mention of whose arrest was made in yesterday's paper. Upon going over the ground where they were arrested the police yesterday found a heavy chisel or jimmy, which it is thought was the lever used in prying open the cigar-store door. No trace has yet been found, however, of the stolen cigars. len cigars.

stolen cigars.

Minor arrests: Michael Burke, charged with the larceny of a \$2.75 hat last Sunday evening at the Workingmen's Hall on West Twelfth street, from Simon Delheim, of No. 188 West Eighteenth street; Constable Dempsey, charged with failing to turn over \$7 collected from J. S. Bernstein, of No. 348½ State street, which it is said he collected about a year ago; Frank Williams, John Ryan, and Frank Lamont, pickpockets from State street, captured by Detectives from State street, captured by De Shea and Keating; Bernard McNiche born avenue.

ITALIAN IRONCLADS.

hunderbolts of War-The Most Fo midable Fighting Vessels in the

New York World.

In the Duilio, whose speed trial on Saturday was a gratifying success, Italy may claim to have the most formidable fighting vessel in the world. Begun at Castellamare in 1872, set afloat in 1876, steamed to Spezia.

The Dullo, whose speed titals on Satter day was a gratifying success, haly may be a search of the point of th

TEXAS.

LOCAL PO

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dons Adopted

THE REPUBLICAN
The Local Committee s
angements for the hold

John W. Clark, A. N. Edward, M. Selz, Charles

Jeffrey, Murry Nelson W. Jackson.

The gathering was Hon. James P. Root, w

Root and the Exe

Mr. Root then refer and made in behalf of convention held here, a

ting of the Co

esentative business-men Republicans. After rece he Exposition Building Mr. W. W. Boyington, the

could have sittings,— suggested at the Was

songrested at the Washin National Committee. At ter was left with the Loceontrolled the seats tent, and, when the ment came, the taki 3,000 or 4,000 men witholin, and, by their yells, eocrations of the Conventia a member of the National expressed his disgust at had pledged that nothing occur in Chicago, but ample to accommodate

who had prepared the p wam where the Republic the first President it with his plan, and the si to explain it.

windows on Michigan at temporary doors, to be reac giving twenty-six entrance the plan, said Mr. Boyl when all the seats in a sectifie man at the entrance consion to more people, and the fort of those inside.

Mr. Clark inquired as to it Mr. Boyington said it will soon including material etc. When the Conventic what could be realized from lumber would be seat the coof it would not be cut.—probut there would be mails in the celling, his notion was blue enameled cloth, as would bag and flap.

Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of suggested that the doors we as high as 35,000 people hathem in a day.

Ex-Gov. Beverlige inquirtion could have the use of the building.

Mr. Asay replied that the

tion could have the use of to building.

Mr. Asay replied that the have everything that was he Mr. Boyington stated that ered the expense for gasthat for ventilation through the Exposition people didn't themselves. The latter manent improvement.

Mr. Asay asked what define would be between a broof.

Mr. Boyington answered and the cloth could be trolled.

Mr. Root remarked that I sary for a State delegation suitation as to how they she fore, rooms should be propose.

Description of a Cow-Boy in All His Glory.

A Silver Excitement—The Town of Brown wood and County of Brown.

Two Deputy-Sheriffs Killed by a Panily Then Devotions They Had Distarted.

ownwood, Tex., Jan. 25,-9 cow-boy is a personage far from one end of the America antics on the prairie, his p ploits on the plains; in fact, one can say he has been thoroughly written up: annot forbear the

to whom your correspondent's particularly drawn night be everything save the blond he was gallantly assist hack, and whose prosoothe and moderate eyes. His smooth but frightfully face was almost hidden under a braided sombrero, which cost n neck was gaudily bright-colored silk h been tied in two hard knots. A he colored woolen undershirt was pa beneath a bob-tail waistcoat; wh ends of which hung dangling around his knees in tassels of many colors. His trousers were of black we veteen, the bottom of which were smoothly tucked into the tops of a pair of \$15 book. large spur,-similar to the ones

large spur,—similar to the ones worn by Southern cavalry officers during the War,—whose jingle, jingle, jingle, was heard at every step as he conducted the fair frail one into a two-bit hashery, for which this place is so justly celebrated.

Such is the appearance of a full-fledgel, full-dressed cow-boy, minus the six-shooter and bowle-knife they invariably have on when running cattle or on the trail.

It will be remembered by The Trimune's readers that, several weeks ago, your comspondent gave an account of

A SILVER-EXCITEMENT in this country, arising from the disce ery of a silver lead near Brow wood, a small town 150 miles west of terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad terminus of the Texas Pacific Ralirosd, A company was immediately organized and a shaft sunk to the depth of fifty feet, when the money gave out, and the work was aban-doned. A few weeks ago, a Michigan expet named Wheeler went to the reported new El Dorado, and commenced sinking as artesian well near the one where the first discovery was made. At a depth of

fore, rooms should be provided by the should be somposed.

The Secretary said that except Mr. Willing had signingless to serve.
On motion, Mr. Root was a should be should be some should be some should be should be some should be som

except Mr. Wifling had signingness to serve.
On motion, Mr. Root was a vacancy.
Mr. Nelson wanted to retil a press of business, but no him off.
Mr. Root said the office of very important one, and he a man in whom the public dence,—William H. Bradley.
Mr. Root stated that all the Committee could not be exthe meetings, and he there appointment of an executival nine.

the meetings, may be appointment of an executive nine.

After some talk about "stee," Mr. Root reduced the three of them to be the office selected by the Chairma with the members as to witime. Mr. Root also moveous mittee of seven be Chair; also, that the Eselect such other committees ary from time to time gressed.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge ween the control of the contro sary from time to time as gressed.

Ex-Gov. Beverldge, was whis motion so as to make the committee to report what we necessary, and also to fill the side of the General Committee.

Mr. Root accepted this, and to by all:

Mr. Root said that it was we decide on a plan for the insiditional Committee had appoin mittee to look after the arm they expected Chicago to ful to turn over to them the build equipments. He thought the quarrel about the plan, but courtesy, the Sub-Committee vised that the local Committone, and ask if they had an make. He favored the gen

PHXAS of a Cow-Boy in All His Glory.

nd County of Brown. Its Killed by a Family When as They Had Disturbed.

Tex., Jan. 25.—The Texas ersonage familiarly known the American Continent to net has been written of his prairie, his perilous raids on recklesness and daring exins; in fact, one can say that oroughly written up; yet I the gratification of a desire to

ently not more than 20 years beened perfectly oblivious to be the blonde beauty whom antly assisting out of a hose presence seemed to noderate the natural wild bitted itself in his darkdown almost to his and him a wild rather hook. His colarless fecked out with a skerchief, which had to the skerchief, which had to the skerchief, while around at red slik sash, the dangling around of many col-

pair of \$15 boots t least two inches ach of which was a the ones worn by

appearance of a full-fledged, w-boy, minus the six-shooter ife they invariably have on cattle or on the trail, membered by The Tribung's everal weeks ago, your correan account of LVER-EXCITEMENT

nt specimeners, who reported

scenery, fertility of lands, or mate. It has flowing through it veliest streams of water I have where, not excepting Chicago count of its numerous mounties a very large area of valley-revery fertile and productive. It is adapted to the kind of th scenery, fertility of lands, or

is brother, who stood close by, is brother, who stood close by, is be to come on. At this, Ross threw up his hands for 'peace, remarking that to thing else. Rusk Holloway to missed. The four Deputies of ran, -Keith and Ross one Robertson the other, King in ther shot, and Robertson fell shot through and mortally g, seeing his friend fall, ren under heavy firing, and, asked him if he was shot!" was all he said, nost immediately expired. Immediately expired. Immediately expired. Ross posit side of the house, fall, and, also et, Keith said he saw Ross fall, again, and, clinging to a small ot, but fail. Old man Hollowas wounded, ran up to him to wrench his pistol from his ng in this, called his daughyears old, to help him; and they got the pistol away, and placed it against the aris side and shot. Ross, ell to the ground dead. King le good their escape, and reintelligence, here. A party of ly started for the scene of the und the murdered men lying ere shot, their arms having in them. Ross was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the there was a powder-burnt side. Robertson was shot in the short side in the store side in the store side should be shown

Goys' "Fun."

forristors Heraid. 10 years each,

fys. aged about 10 years each,

genoralizes since to "have some

raned home-late in the afternoon

ackened, his nose skinned, his

and his trousers frightfully torn,

parkle in his damaged eye, that

good time. The other lad

clothes clean and in good re
chois his person, but he mur
didn't have any fun at ali
att way.

one for the National Rep lican Convention. -The Town of Brown-The Architect's Plans for Acc

tions Adopted Formally. loage Democrats Figuring on Holding Their Convention Here,

LOCAL POLITICS.

But They Mistakenly Keep Their Pro-ings to Themselves.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
The Local Committee selected to make arrangements for the holding of the National Republican Convention June 2 met at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon. Of the twenty-one members eleven were present, ex-Gov. Beveridge, Jesse Spaulding, John W. Clark, A. N. Eddy, James L. Woodward, M. Selz, Charles H. Fargo, John B. Jeffrey, Murry Nelson, L. J. Gage, and H. W. Jackson. Jeffrey, Murry Nelson, D. J. Gage, and H. W. Jackson.

The gathering was called to order by the Hon. James P. Root, who represents Hilmois on the National Executive Committee, and, at his request, Mr. Palmer read the correspondence which had passed between Mr. Root and the Executive Committee of the Exposition. The latter, as is known, had offered, free of rent, but without cost to them, as much of the building as was needed.

On motion of Mr. Root, Jesse Spaulding was elected Chairman and John B. Jeffrey lecretary.

Mr. Root then referred to the pledges he and made in behalf of Chicago to get the Convention held here, and also to the apand made in behalf of Chicago to get the Convention held here, and also to the appointing of the Committee by himself, he having taken pains to select one of good representative Bepublicans. After receiving the tender of the Exposition Building, he had called on Mr. W. W. Boyington, the architect, to make a plan for the interior so that 9,000 or 10,000 people could have sittings,—the number which was saggested at the Washington meeting of the National Committee. At Cincinnati the matter was left with the Local Committee, who controlled the seats to a great extent, and, when the supreme moment came,—the taking of a ballot,—3,000 or 4,000 men without hats were rushed in, and, by their yells, controlled the deliberations of the Convention. There was not a member of the National Committee but had expressed his disgust at the proceeding. He had pledged that nothing of the kind should occur in Chicago, but that the building, ample to accommodate 16,000 or 12,000, should be handed over to the National Convention, and its deliberations not marred by any local influence, because if a ticket were nominated it should be done by the whole country, and not by a mob. Mr. Boyington, who had prepared the plans for the old wigwam where the Republican party nominated the first President it elected, was present with his plan, and the speaker called on him to explain it.

Mr. Boyington laid before the Committee a diagram of an amphitheatre, showing the entrances and seats. It was the intention to use the south end of the building, the northern boundary being the fountain. The length is 375 feet, and the width 150 feet, taking in the form of the arches, and leaving the space under the galleries unoccupied. At the south end is a stage, 60x100, with seats for 69, and in the rear, arranged one above the other in a semi-circle, additional accommodations for 680. In front is a parquet for the delegates,—the reporters' tables, of course, being between it and the platform,—with a capacity of 780; back of this a "dress circle," where 780 a ting of the Committee by himself, he

disles are to be three and one-half teet what and it was proposed to take out the alternate windews on Michigan avenue and put in temporary doors, to be reached by steps, thus giving twenty-six entrances. A feature of

giving twenty-six entrances. A feature of the plan, said Mr. Boyington, was, that when all the seats in a section were taken up, the man at the entrance could refuse admission to more people, and thus insure the comfort of those inside.

Mr. Clark inquired as to the cost.

Mr. Boyington said it would not exceed \$10,000, including material, labor, the roof, etc. When the Convention was through, what could be realized from the sale of the lumber would lessen the cost. A great deal of it would not be cut.—probably 75 per cent; but there would be nails in all of it. As to the ceiling, his notion was that it should be blue enameled cloth, as lighter material would bag and flap.

Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition, suggested that the doors were large enough. As high as 35,000 people had gone through them in a day.

Ex-Goy, Reweridge inspired if the Convent

them in a day.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge inquired if the Convention could have the use of the settees in the tion could have the use of the settees in the building.

Mr. Asay replied that the Convention could have everything that was necessary.

Mr. Boyington stated that the \$10,000 covered the expense for gas-fixtures, and also that for ventilation through the skylight, if the Exposition people didn't propose to cover it themselves. The latter would be a permanent improvement.

Mr. Asay asked what difference in cost there would be between a board and a canvas roof.

Mr. Boyington answered about the same, and the cloth could be more easily controlled.

Mr. Root remarked that it might be neces-

trolled.

Mr. Root remarked that it might be necessary for a State delegation to retire for consultation as to how they should vote. Therefore, rooms should be provided for the purfore,

fore, rooms should be provided for the purpose.

Mr. Boytagton said they could be very readily arranged for.

Mr. Clark asked Mr. Root if he had made any estimate of "other expenses."

Mr. Root replied that he had. He thought the printing of the tickets and proceedings would cost \$2,500; the salaries of doorkeepers, ushers, etc., \$2,000; and pages to carry telegrams and messages, the boys to be furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company, \$300 or \$400. As near as he could calculate the amount would be between \$5,000 and \$6,000. He thought \$20,000 would cover everything.

s5,000 and \$6,000. He thought \$20,000 would cover everything.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge said it was very evident that the work had to be divided in order to accomplish anything, and he did not know then w at committees would be needed. For the pure se of organizing the work he moved the application of a committee of three to heport a subsequent meeting the names of committees and of what number they should somposed.

The 5 setary said that all the members except willing had signified their willingness. except dingness in On mot

Mr. Root was selected to fill the vacancy.
Mr. Ne
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him off.
Mr. Roo
very impo
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dence, W
Mr. Root
Committee wanted to retire on account of ness, but no one moved to let

the office of Treasurer was a ne, and he would nominate the public had full confi-l. Bradley. He was elected, hat all the members of the tot be expected to attend he therefore moved the executive committee of

Committee
the meeting appointment nine.
After some tee," Mr. Root three of them the selected by with the membiline. Mr. Hoot committee of Chair; also, the select such other sary from time cressed. ut "so large a commit-d the number to seven, officers, the others to man after consulting who could give the oved that a finance e appointed by the kecutive Committee less as may be neces-a as the work pro-

treased.

Ex-Gov. Beverins motion so as to Committee to reponecessary, and also side of the General Mr. Root said the Mr willing to modify on three officers the accommittees were them up, going out-litee if necessary, and it was agreed

might be changes in details,—and he moved that it be adopted.

The motion was agreed to, and the Secretary Instructed to notify the Sub-Committee of the fact and invite them to come to Chicago when convenient and examine the plan and make suggestions as to alterations, if any were decided attention to a paragraph in the Journal, which had been telegraphed to Washington when the National Committee was in session, stating that the Exposition people would spend \$35,000 for the purpose of putting the building in condition for the Convention. He understood that that was not true. If it was, the Committee need not bother themselves about raising money. The dispatch was not in consonance with the communication which had been read. All the Exposition Directors proposed to do was to put in a floor and to make changes so as to increase the light and better the ventilation, and this they would have done if the Convention were not to be held here. They gave the use of the building, but did not expect to spend any money in behalf of the Convention.

Mr. Reynolds stated that the matter had never been before the Executive Committee or the Directors.

Mr. Root said the Committee was to put in the amphitheatre, see that everybody had a good time, take it out again, and sell the lumber for what they could get.

Mr. Reynolds remarked that the repairs making were permanent ones, and that the ventilation proposed would be better for the Convention.

Mr. Root said it had been suggested that the Committee pay for the cheapest ceiling, and that the Exposition people pay the difference and put on a better one, that could be rolled up and used again.

Mr. Root moved that Mr. Reynolds be requested to lay the matter before the Executive Committee of the Exposition. Agreed to.

Mr. Nelson asked if an enameled cloth roof would cost \$450 more than a muslin one.

Mr. Root moved that Mr. Reynolds be requested to lay the matter before the Executive Committee consider the feasibility of fixing up the building in such a manner that the soats, etc

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
The Local Democratic Committee appointed last Saturday night to take charge

of the movement to secure the Democratic National Convention for this city met last evening in one of the reading-rooms of the Palmer House. About the first thing they did was to ignore the influence upon which it might naturally be supposed they would it might naturally be supposed they would most count, to-wit: that of the newspapers, and invite the reporters who were present to betake themselves out into the cold. This rather sudden move was sprung by the Chairman, W. C. Goudy, about the sincerity of whose alleged desire to have the Convention here there are whispers and half-expressed doubts, and was alded and abetted by the lesser Doollittle. The fact that the Chicago newspapers, inspired by a laudable desire to see Chicago take in all the Conventions of the year, are equally as much interested in bringing the Democratic gathering here as are any of the Committee, had no weight with the bouncers, who preferred to conduct their deliberations in secret. The reporters once out of the way, the Committee bent their assembled wisdom to the business before them, but were gracious enough to afterwards prepare a condensation of what they had accomplished,—a report, as it were, filtered through the superior intelligence of Goudy, Doollttle & Co. From this bare presentation of nude facts the public is permitted to learn that J. K. Fisher begged to be excused from acting on the Committee by reason of poor health; that L. B. Otis, Perry H. Smith, Adolph Shoeninger, W. J. Hynes, W. C. Seipp, B. Loewenthal, Michael Keeley, James Wood, John H. Prentiss, and V. C. Turner were added to the Committee, making it a committee of twentyone, instead of twelve; that A. B. Mason was appointed Secretary, and John H. Prentiss nost count, to-wit: that of the newspapers, Michael Keeley, James Wood, John H. Prentiss, and V. C. Turner were added to the Committee, making it a committee of twenty-one, instead of twelve; that A. B. Mason was appointed Secretary, and John H. Prentiss Treasurer; that provision was made for committees on finance, transportation and hotels, and hall, to be appointed and announced by the Chairman hereafter; and that the Committee finally adjourned, subject to call. According to all the extra-filtered information that could be obtained, there was nothing said about politics one way or the other, the talk being confined to the subject of getting the Convention here, and of entertaining Western members of the National Committee, as they pass through Chicago on their way to Washington, in a style that will impress the Westerners with a due sense of their duty in the premises. When the next secret meeting will be held the Chairman only knows.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SIXTEENTH WARD. The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 410 North avenue, Mr. L. W. McConnell in the chair. The selection of a proper candidate for Alderman was discussed. Maj. Schaffner thought that no good could be subserved by a nom-

that no good could be subserved by a nomination by the Club, as there is usually a wrangle at the polls any way. The Club should go to the polls and vote for the best men, and thus a great deal of unpleasantness would be avoided.

Mr. Probst said the Socialists were not by any means as strong as they had been, and if the Republicans put up a first-class man he would no doubt be elected.

Valentine Ruh and others also spoke on the same subject, and expressed their belief that the Republicans will elect their man if the right kind of nomination be made. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

The Irish-American Republican Club met last night at the Grand Pacific, with Justice

tion especially to the law against bigamy. But, as no accessible record is kept of bigamous marriages, it is not probable this Grand Jury will be able to find any evidence.

Thomas Heniger, a wealthy Mormon, aged about 60, was arrested in Ogden to day for bigamy, and will be taken to Salt Lake tomorrow for trial. He was indicted in November last, but had kept out of sight until now.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Baron Puck.

Gen. Boum

M. Menieres
Gen. Boum

M. Jourd

La Grande Duchesse

It is always pleasant to revert to "La

Grande Duchesse," the first opera bonffe with
which Chicago became acquainted, and decidedly the freshest, most original, and drollest in its burlesque of all Offenbach's creations, as it is the most enjoyable in its musical numbers. The piquant doings in the
Duchy of Geroistein never lose their flavor.

The dashing, saucy Duchess, the suddenly
elevated and as suddenly decapitated Fritz,
the bombastic Boum, the dapper Prince
Paul, and the fierce conspirators have all
become types whose originals are not difficult to find. Its music is the most
melodious and legitimate of any that
Offenbach has written, not excepting
that in "Orphee aux Enfer," which it is remarkable is not oftener given, and its satire offenbach has written, not excepting that in "Orphee aux Enfer," which it is remarkable is not oftener given, and its satire more palpable than that of any of the other stories he has set. It is additionally pleasant to have the opportunity to hear it well sung, and to have the success dependent more upon the ensemble of the whole work than upon the ensemble of the broken that it is a seen the case heretofore. Mile, Paola Marié brought the same style to the Duchess that she did to Clairette in "La Fille de Mme. Angot,"—plenty of dash, nerve, sauciness, and abandon, and even warmth, without vulgarity. Her personation was never dull or uninteresting, and her singing was very enjoyable, though it was not very forcible. Mile, Angèle was cast to the small part of Wanda; but, with her pretty presence, ease of manner, and vigorous singing, made a great deal out of it. Capoul's Fritz, though not characterized by the gaucherie of his predecessors, was full of ilfe and go, and the part, of course, was sung in a manner that has never been equaled here before. It was not the ideal Fritz, for that rapidly-rising soldier has no dignity whatever about him, and very little but stupidity of the most awkward sort, and the solemn burlesque of the part is somewhat marred by its assumption. None the less his ease, and grace, and elegance are enjoyable. As compared with the capital buffoonery and exaggerated action of Poyard, Mezieres, and Jouard, who were admirable in their respective roles. Capoul does not fill the conventional bouffer requirements. In that direction there is no exception to be taken to the three we have mentioned. They were thoroughly successful, and kept the house in a roar, especially in the Conspiracy scene, which had to be repeated after the dance. As a whole, though the work was done well and cleanly, it did not succeed in making a very strong impression, which was owing, perhaps, more t

HOOLEY'S. When a Parisian manager speaks of the three great dramatists of France, he ranges them thus: M. Sardou, M. Dumas, and M. Angier; but when the critic alludes to these illustrious members of the Academy, he reverses the order. M. Augier to the critic is verses the order. M. Augier to the critic is the legitimate successor of Molière and Beaumarchais. The reason for this is that the works of Sardou and Dumas ap-peal to the greater number. They have brought more money to French theatrical treasuries than have the dramatic productions of Augier, but the works of the latter appeal with greater force to those capable of of his plays have been seen in this country, and very few of them have been successfully produced in England. Probably the best adaptation of any of Augier's works seen on the London stage was that by James Albery, who, under the title of "The Crisis," produced about a year ago a version of "Les Fourchambaults," a play which early in 1878 received its first representation at the Comédie Française, and achieved marked spacess at that the are Alachieved marked success at that theatre. Albery's version did not make as much of a noise in London as did the original in Paris, because he, in order to conform to English taste or English prejudices, adapted out of the work its juice. Mr. Dalziel, the author of the version seen at Hooley's for the first time on Monday, has not manifested the delicacy shown by Albery for the feelings of his audience. He has adhered very closely to the original, and thus he presents to us a picture of French life, acceptable no doubt to many students of human life, but decidedly obnoxious to an American andience. There are two scenes. human life, but decidedly obnoxious to an American audience. There are two scenes alone which would bring upon it the condemnation of the average playgoer,—that in which Marie is bluntly charged by Mme. Fourchambautit with being a party to illicit intercourse with Leopold, and again the interview in the last act between the two brothers. The first mentioned seene might have formed an effective incident at the Française, but here it is quite another thing. The adapter might easily have softened the repulsive nature of the situation by cutting out what is scarcely necessary,—the disclosure of the scandal to the girl. Mr. Dalziel's work in the first three acts deserves much praise, how-

the President.

HRISH-AMERICANS.

The Irish-American Republican Club met last might at the Grand Pacific, with Justice A. L. Morrison in the chair. A large number of new members were enrolled, and John Roehe and John Burks were elected the Sergeant-at-Arms, after which the Club adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, when Emery Storrs will speak.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic City Central Committee met at the Tremont House last evening, President Courtney in the chair, and only eleven members present,—not a quorum.

Capt. Connett began the talk by asking what the cliances were for town consolidation.

Mr. Hoffman was of opinion that the Supreme Court would sustain it, as the tendency of the Court herefolore had been to not in terfere with such matters.

Mr. Connett would sustain it, as the tendency of the Court herefolore had been to not in terfere with such matters.

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Mr. Connett would sustain it is not to proparing for the spring election. If better commitates the hoped that the National Convention would be held here, and urged the taking of steps to saver it.

Mr. Content moved the project, believing that Chicago would be looked upon as petutral. By holding the Convention in the East—New York for instance—a chance—a would be given the friends of a certain candidate to nominate him. He though it advisable to stream the proposal of the convention in the party would be harmonized.

Mr. Connett moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to aid the Devil appeared to have full swing in the fall. He hoped that the existing factions in the party would be harmonized.

Mr. Connett moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to aid the lower of th

is worthy of Augier, but the skilled adapter for the English-speaking stage would have eliminated many sentences which jer upon the people here. For the proper presentation of such a play as "Les Fourchambaulis"—in which Croizette was the original Marte. Coquelin the Leopold, and Got the Bernard—a body of artists far superior to those at Hooley's would be necessary. Yet the Dickie Lingard company manage to give an intelligent performance. Miss Lingard as Marie, while pleasing the people evidently, lacks the grace and the delicacy to satisfactorily portray the rôle. In the scene where she was made pleasing the people evidently, lacks the grace and the delicacy to satisfactorily portray the rôle. In the scene where she was made aware of the scandal linked with her name she also exhibited a deliciency of power that rendered the situation ineffective. Miss Engenie Blair, who is fast emancipating herself from the gaucherie natural to one of her limited experience, gave a tolerable interpretation of her part. When she has thoroughly mastered her lines she will be even more acceptable. The last remark may be applied to Mr. Mitchell, who, with even this drawback, gave in many respects the finest piece of acting of the evening. Miss Ellen Wren excellently assumed the rôle of Mme. Bernard; Mr. Fred Wren made rather too much of a Talbot Champarus out of Leopold: Mr. Simon cleverly made up the Baron, and gave the part the necessary polish of refinement, something entirely wanting in the assumption of Miss Mary Lace. Mme. Fourchambault, while, as one of the characters remarks, wears "the overcoat" of the family, is a lady of breeding. We may say that the management of Hooley's have set the play exceedingly well.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Herrmann follows Gus Williams at McVick er's.

Laura Don is now the leading lady at the
New York Olympic.

"The Ulster" is the name of a new farcical
comedy by Sydney Rosenfold.

On the 25th ult. Little Minnie Laverde, of the
Laverde Sisters, died at Denver.

In New York Blanche Selwyn is said to be
very ill. Heart disease is the trouble. Senotor Bob Hart, they say, has slid from "the harrow path." He is once more taking "tea."

At Hamlin's Frank Chanfrau is attracting large audiences with his well-known "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

Boucleault talks of shortly producing at the Boston Museum his "Dady O'Dowd," rewritten and reconstructed.

Mr. C. B. Callahan, of Cincinnati, has submit

Mr. C. B. Callahan, of Cincinnati, has submitted a new comedy to Manager Field, of Boston. It is called "Style."

A St. Louis critic said of Annie Pixley, in Miss, that "she sings like a bird with its heart full and its throat set to melody."

full and its throat set to melody."

"The Quaker Bakers; or the Pie Rates of Penn's Aunts," is the title of a new buriesque on Gilbert and Sullivan's latest work.

"Just His Luck" was presented to a large audience at the West Side Academy ou Monday night. An excellent variety olio also preceded the play.

Ed Zimmerman, who is now one of the managers of Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, was in the city on Monday. He states that the business of the new theatre has exceeded the expectations of the projectors.

Mr. George Learock and Miss Meroe Charles, in the new American drama of "Philip Gordon, Miner," on Monday began the second and last week of their engagoment. The piece appears to attract the patrons of that house in large numbers.

They have an amateur actress like this at

numbers.

They have an amateur actress like this at Richmond, Va.: Symmetrical in form and Ionic rather than Corinthian in order, midway between Januschek and Mary Anderson, with more fixed and substantial beauty than either,—Miss Herndon is the beau ideal, the very embodiment of trareed.

Herndon is the beau ideal, the very embodiment of tragedy.

Roger Monk bequeathed years ago a sum of money for the annual providing of plum-cake for the performers of pantomime at Covent Gardon Theatre, London, on the night of Jan. 5. The cake provided this last Epiphany weighed nearly 800 pounds, and gave a slice each to 400 performers.

performers.

At the Boston Park Theatre last Friday evening Mr. Dion Boucieauit, Jr., and Mr. Thomas Jefferson, sons of two of the most popular comedians on the stage at the present day, made their first appearance in Boston,—the former as Francois, and the latter as the Third Secretary in "Richelieu."

David Strong is busy painting scenery for the coming production of "My Partner" at Haverly's; Messrs. Hogers and Malmsha at McVicker's are busily preparing for the presentation of "The Danites." The two plays, we understand, will riun at the same time, and the managers have sworn a solemn oath to excel each other in the matter of scenic display.

The New York Herald is authority for the statement that the receipts at the Standard during the Bandmann engagement of six weeks were \$6,881. Inasmuch as the expenses of the

The New York Herald is authority for the statement that the receipts at the Standard during the Bandmann engagement of six weeks were \$6,881. Inasmuch as the expenses of the theatre are \$2,800 a week, independent of cost of scenery, costumes, wardrobe, properties, etc., it is evident that much money was lost on Bandmann.

The "All the Rage" combination has all its time filled until the iniddle of next season, Very few of the managers of the theatres where it will appear have seen the piece: but, from their previous dealings with Mr. Hill, were confident that he would touch nothing that was not a success, and therefore offered him dates even before he had brought out the comedy in its preent form, in Williamsburg, a fortnight since. Thirteen weeks of the time filled at the opening of next season are in Western cities, where great State Fairs and exhibitions will be held, and showmen do not need to be told that "Fair weeks" are usually the most profitable in the entire year to local theatres.—Boston Herald.

The other day in St. Louis, the Globe-Democrat tells us, "a woman presented herself to Jack Haverly and asked for a position as a cantatrice. The urbane man of many theatres told her he would hear her climb the register for about three minutes, and gave her a libretto. She wrestled with a double demi-semi-quaver for a minute, and Mr. Haverly said he thought there was a flaw in the note somewhere, as it seemed to be 'off' in the 'walk around.' (Mr. Haverly cannot entirely divest himself of the reminiscences of ministrel days.) The "artiste" replied, hastily, that she didn't want to sing in a "nigger show" any way. Mr. Haverly referred her to Mons. Angelo, of the company, and she departed. Slowly and saddy she sauntered down the street like a crushed tigress, with her trail in her hand. She spied a clothes-line on which there dangled a clown's suit, and she appropriated the same. "For," said she, "I will be one of the profesh if e'en I have to join a circus."

Barnum's tattooed Greek sailors, who was here last

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CONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE, C divorce, law Stairs, specialston, business. 10 West Maddon-st. Fee Bre and H. 9a m. 5 p. m.

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POR SALE—85.60, \$5.00 DOWN—MICHIGAN—AV between Twenty-nixth and Twenty-sighth-star. This is a 2-round weeling, hot and cold water, fu nace and gas, with twelling, hot and cold water, fu nace and gas, with twelling, hot and cold water, fu nace and gas, with twelling, hot and cold water, fu nace and gas, with the sum that rems for 200 per foot in the greatest bargains offered; to On the avenue; is the greatest bargain offered; to On the avenue; is in first-class repair; this property will self for a is in first-class repair; this property will self for a self-to the cold of the property will self-to the per foot in 6 months; only offered until the 15th instruction. TOR SALE—OR LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY. WE are now prepared to sell or lease for one or more considerable for the control of the cont FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITE FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITE I lot 100 feet front, near Monroe and Leavitt-size An ofer wined. Brick residence, with large corne lot, convenient to Van Buren-si, cars; cheap. Sev eral fine lots on Leavitt-siz, near Van Buren; man be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR, W Dearborn-si.

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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO SUIT.
elegant 4-story marble front house, 233 Ashlandav.; also 3-story marble front. 338 West Jackson-st.
Inquire at 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BAREMENT BRICK
on Warren-av., near Robey-st. This is one of the
best finished houses on the street, south front, and is
in complete order in every respect. Frame barn.

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cost nearly \$12,000 to build; price of house and lot
\$10,000 if sold immediately; the house is well snished
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month. Price only \$5,20; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 189 La Salle-st.

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Feet, with 7-room cottage, on West Madison-st.

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WYCK, 144 Dearborn-st., Room 7. WANTED-FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, poroted at once. Call or address R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 122 Dearborn-st.

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st., Room 18.

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WANTED—TO RENT.

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TOST—ON MORNING 27TH JANUARY, A GOOD—Istred, black, curly hair dog, with leather collary on neck. Finder will be rewarded by returning him to dand 6 Firth-4c.

LOST—A LABGE FUR GLOVE, LIBERAL RELY ward. 199 South Water-et. Li ward. Di South Water-et.

OOKING FOR JOSEPH CORE; LEFT HIS HOME two years ago; is about 30 years of age; lost his left leg and left eye; is about 5 feet high. Many CORE, is De Koven-st.

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Soor; would like to let to gentlemen and wife
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of the best on west Side; accommodations first-class
in every respect. Address Q.E. Tribune office.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAB-crison-sis, four blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room, per day, H.J. to B: per week, from to 50; also furnished rooms rented without board. PNGLISH HOUSE, SI EAST WASHINGTON-ST.— Lown again; single room and board, it of R. Res-taurant tickets, Il meals, \$1.50. Transients, Il a day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD AN INSURANCE-ADJUSTER WISHES board for wife; no children; South Side preferred. Accommodations and table must be drat-clua. References if desired. Address M. M. Milwaukee, Wis.

Doard Board References of the state of the state

AM PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and feweiry. LiPMAN'S Loan
Office, 122 Randolph-st., one door east of Clark. Old
gold and silver bought for each or exchanged; for
sale, diamonds, watches, and jeweiry E per cent less
than store prices. Business confidential.

A MOUNTS TO SUIT LOANED ON GOODS
stored in warehouse, planos, and furniture, without removal, at half usual rates. Address Q II, Tribune office. out removal, at hair usual rates. Address Q II. Tribune office.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. Isl Randolph-st. Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. Isl Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. Isl Dearborn-st. Rooms II and R.

ANY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON furniture, planos, etc., at lowest rates, without removal. Room III. S Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Rooms 6 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established ISS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuaples of every description, at GOLDSMID'S loan and blillion see (therabod, as East Madison-t. Established ISS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Compercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 26, ELB Salle-21.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT current rates of interest. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 38 La Salle-31. WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH CAPI-talists to lend money on improved Kansas lands. Best of reference. Address 8 34, Tribune.

WANTED-WESTERN CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, and school bonds. Desirable investment securities for sale. W.O. COLE, RE Washington-st. BARGAIN-250 WILL BUY THE HIGH-BRE A BARGAIN—250 WILL BUY THE HIGH-BRED A and beautiful trotting horse Young Hoperul incompliance of Alexander's Abdallah, dam lady because of the Alexander's Abdallah, dam lady because the collebrated trotting mare Lindons. It dollars the object of the collebrated trotting mare Lindons. It dollars the object of the collebrated trotting mare Lindons. It dollars the collebrated the handsomest horse goes the road. He is rangy built, weighs 1.500 pounds. He is a square level trotter, has good style and action, don't cut or interfers, has no fault or blemish. He was raised by Mr. Backman, orange Co., N. Y. He was entered in the 2:30 class as Goshen, Orange Co., where he trotted three heats in 2:31, 2:32, and 2:394, at which time he was purchased by Mr. Vanderbill for 3 LiuX and was his favorite driving horse on the road. With proper handling he will trot down in the 23s, as he has the best strains of blood in his veins that can be traced to any trotter of the age. He shows his fine breeding, and must be seen and rode after to be appreciated. The reason he is offered so low, he is the groperty of a hady, who has no use for him, and must dispose of him immediately. He is warranted perfectly sound will lind. Owner has driven him the pass assaon. When the collebrate can be traced to owner's residence, 470 Miellians av.

A RARRE CHANCE—AND I WILL SELL AT A A very great bargain, the handsome and high-bred black trotting mare, Belle Rose. She is perfectly sound, kind, and gentile, without spot or blemish; she is 6 years of age, is the property of a lady who has no use for her, and will be sold for one-third of her value. She trotted when my husband parchased her last June a full mile in 2.25%, and is as good now, and with a little handling I believe would be better now. Whose re buys the mare can have her full pedigree, and will give a trial of several days. Apply at the article of the several days. Apply at the several days are severally and the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The several days are severally as the several days. The severally days are severally as the several days. The severally days are severally days and severally days are severally days are severally days are severally days and severally days are severally days are severally days are severally days are severally days and severally days are severally days are severally days are severally days and severally days are sever

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE FOR THE ENTERPRISING MAN—
ES will buy either of the following recipes, or size will buy them all: One for making sweet cider, equal to the best apple cider; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making sweet cider, equal to the best apple cider; one for making sweet cider, equal to the best apple cider; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, the best in the world; one for making liquid billing, and exchanged. J. E. KIMBALL & CO., brokers, 125 Washington-st., Room 18.

D'STABLISHED PAYING MANUFACTURING business in a thriving lown city for sale; other good business. A R. KIMBALL & CO., 128

TOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN BEST MINING Towns of Colorado, doing good business. A 200, Tribune office.

WE ARE PREPARED TO LEASE TERRITORY to responsible parties for the manufacture of Grant's New Process, or Condensed Coffee. Parties desiring a first-class business will do well to investigate. The coffee can be tested and full information received at the Company's office, No. 50 Randolph-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND piano sold upon easy monthly payments; every piano warranted as represented, or money refunded. ADAM SHARP, & Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN FOR CASH—Piano nearly new, in good order, celebrated make. Call at 178 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—ON COMMISSION—PIANOS, 200, 826, 5125, 5135, 8200. Instruments tuned and repaired by competent workmen. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

NOW IS YOUR TIME—800 FOR 245—A PRIVATE family will sell a magnificent 746-octave rose-wood plano, full iron frame, best city make, only \$245. Call at 7255 West Madison-st.

OWING TO THE DEMAND FOR THE KIMBALL PIANO we have been unable to fill orders. We have just received a large stock of these popular instruments, and can now fill all orders to the wholesale and retail customers. Over

of the pianos have been sold, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in every case.

W. W. KIMBALL'N, corner State and Adams—sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. MACQUEEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant, brider, and manufacturers' agent, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Correspondence solicited.

DEDHUGS AND COCKHOACHES EXTERMINATCall or address A. OAKLEY, BY Clark-st., Boom S. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 10 Clark-st., Room S.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand
Patsowsky and Mina Goldschmidt, under the firm
name of Patsowsky & Co., has been dissolved by
mutual consent on Jam 31, 1881. The undersigned
will pay the obligations and collect the operationings.
F. Patsowsky will continue the manufacture of
French kid leather at the old stand, corner of Stein
and Reddied-sts.
Chicago, Feb. 3, 1880.

DEAD HEKTOGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT ON

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1890.

PEAD HEKTOGRAPH ADVERTISEMENT ON THIS TURKISH. BUSSIAN, AND BLECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladios' department, and are now very attractive. Try them.

PHOFESSIONAL.

PHOFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, III CLARK-ST., CHICA CO—CONSULTION TO THE CONSULTION OF THE CONSULT OF T

prescriptions for all diseases. Price, il postpaid.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL
essay, comprising a series of lectures deinversed at kanby's Ministerm of Anatomy, on the causes
and care of premature decline, showing indisputably
how lost health may be regained, affording the treatment of mervous above the compression of the series
of twenty years experience. By mail, 25 conts, currency of postgramps. Address Secretary Kahn's
Museum, cos Broadway, New York.

Museum of Broadway, New York.

MACHINERY.

CORN-SHELLERS FOR HAND, HORSE, AND steam power, Send for His of all prain making-ery. N. H.WKINS A CO., Supply House, 28 Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD 50 TO 30 HORSE ENGINE AND Police in exchange for choice Western lands near town; milroad building, Address A.F. GRANGER & CO. Frairie State Bank Building, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CHEAF FOR CASH, I Baxter's portable engine, about 1-horse power; a Gordon press.

WANTED - A THOROUGHLY WANTED-A CORPETENT BOOKKEEPER FAMilliar with the wholesale grocery business.
Address, stating age, references, S. 4. Tribane office.
WANTED-A ORRIVAN DRUG CLERK TO GO
to Lemont, Ill. Address E, care of H. A. Haribut & Co., wholesale draggists.

WANTED-A BLACKSMITH THAT UNDER-stands ironing treet wagons a 978 South Hai-sted-st. None but a No. 1 medianic need apply. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands running small presses. O. P. BASETT
e CO. Wand W Randolphes.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS RAD
wome experience in ming rine and paste in a
binder, inquire of A. L. BROWN, core of Culver,
Page. Hoyne & Co. WANTED-TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, APPL.
and Madianness and Madison-sta.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO RUB WOOD-WOR inc unschinery and four wood-carvers. CLAI BROTHERS & CO., Robey-st., near Blue island-sv.

WANTED—A GOOD CAKE BAKER: MUST B scood hand on pies and small cakes. 35 Statest., corner Eighteenth.

WANTED-06 GOOD WOODCHOPPERS AT per cord for Michigan; free fare; 20 for to South at \$1.75 per day. CHRISTIAN & OD., 20 South

WANTED-AGENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garrison and His Times," by Oliver Johnson; introduction by John G. Whittier, Mow ready—Spleadid success. B. R. RUSSKILL & CO., Pabinisers, W. Carbill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED-HARDWARM SALESMAN, BY JOB-bing house, outside of Chicago, for Minneson trade, experienced and familiar with shelf and heavy hardware, iron, and wagon stock; first-class and heavy hardware iron, and wagon stock in the control of the co WANTED GENTLEMEN AND LADIES IN TO Country to introduce in every house the bo "Mother. Home, and Heaven;" best authorshi handsomely illustrated, it pleases everybody; other excellent books. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clarkst, Chica V boy; are, E. Call at 513 Archer-av.

WANTED—A FEW REALLY GOOD SOLICITORS;
must be men capable of approaching our best
business and professional men. Apply at Room 6
basement Portland Block.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN TO CANvass for improvement to boiler; must understand steam piping. 8 at Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO CHORES
about house, inquire of J. B. LAMKIN. 8
State-st. WANTED-BY A LARGH MANUFACTORY, AN office boy leto is years of are; must write a good hand and live with his persent; one accustomed to office work preferred. Q 4, Tribine office. WANTED-A FEW GOOD MEN TRAVELAND for dry goods and notions to sell a specialty of commission. Address St. Tribune office.

WANTED-A PORTER FOR ASSISTING SRIP ping clork; one who has been in the commission business and understands coopering preferred. non business and understands cooperin Wages, \$10 per week. Steady employms speak German. References required. Is south Cansi-st.

Domestics,

Wanted-At 513 South Parkk-Ay, GIRL to do cooking and washing; Sweds or Germas.

Wanted-An Elperikhourd Protestant girl for general housework Must be a good cook, well recommended, and economical. Northwest corner Wood and Harrison-sta, back door.

Wanted-3 Competent, Reliable Girls.

One to cook, wash, and from, the other for segond work. Must have good reference. Family small. Call at 82 Indiana-av, near Sixteenth-st.

Wanted-A German Girl to Do Genkeral housework in a small family at 62 West van Baren-st. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work at & Sixteenth-at. WANTED-GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON and young girl to help up-stairs. Mr West Cor WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GEN WANTED-AT 255 EAST INDIANA.—A FIRST-W class second girl. Boarding-houss.

WANTED-AT WE MICHIGAN-AV.—A COMPT tent German, Norveigan, or Swede girl for gameral housework. No Irish.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG AND NEAT GERMAN and girl for general housework in a funding of three. References required. Good wars to the right person. Apply at BUCHMAN drustors, corner State and Thirty-first-sts.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GE GRAIN AND STREET OF WARRENCE OF WARRENCE OF THE STREET WANTED-SIX GIRLS BY HAND AN sewing-machine; good pay. 6 Cipl WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SE to operate a No. 8 Wheeler & Wisseld and West work. Call at 48 West WANTED - COMPETENT FRENCH MI girl or one who can teach French. Apply

WANTED-A COMPETENT NURSE FOR A child a year old. 110 Prairie-av.

WANTED-BINDERY GIRLS. LEGAL NEWS Company, 6 Dearborn-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-NAME

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Trades.

Situation Wanted — By A First-Class outler who has had many years experience with city tailoring trade; best of references given. Address HUTCHINSON & CO., Appleton, Wis.

Coachimen, Teamssters, &cs.

Situation Wanted—Association wis.

Coachimen, Teamssters, &cs.

Situation Wanted—Association By A Swede who understands the business. Address Q St. Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By A BOBER, OBLIGING man as coachiman; is a careful driver and willing to be useful. Address Q St. Tribune office.

Situations Wanted—By A Middle-Aosed ows; is a good careful driver; has no objections to the country; have no children. Address for tes days COA. 400 State-s.

Cituation Wanted—By A Coachiman; Bs-Diable and Grat-class in every way. The best of city references. Address Q W. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Situations Wanted—By Toung Married couple without children, and one single man, just from Denmark; are willing to do saything; both used to driving and taking care of horses, are willing to go out in the country, Inquire at 18 Rate Kindlest, or address A MORTENSKIN, at the same place.

Cituation Wanted—An Experiment Single with some first-class grocery bouse to represent them on the road; one who is willing to pay a fair compensation for such services. All city references given. Address for three days Q & Tribune office.

Situation Wanted—By A Young Man who is well sequalised in the city, willing to work as most anything; knows the care of horses, and is an experienced driver. Address (BD). A. COOR, Mosouth Abhland-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PERALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG SWEDE of it to do general housework. Apply over drug store corner Thirteenth-st. and Webtworks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GENERAL STORES OF THE STORES OF TH O girl to do general housework. He Wahash-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BT a RESPECTABLE
girl for general housework or second work. Call
at 25 Thirty-first-at.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A GERMAN GIRL,
strong and willing, to do general housework; also
a nice Swede girl. 14 Twentieth-at.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPTENT
of girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family.
Best references. Apply at 20 Twenty second-at. SITUATION WANTED BY A TRUSTWORTH Swoman to cook, wash, and fron in a small famility or country. Call at 30 State et., third floor. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD WILL Second girl in private is mily or boarding bo-city reference given. Call at 60 Centre-av.

city reference gives. Call at the Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED GIRL

In a private family or first-class boarding froms as cook. Mrs. BALKAM'S office, at van Buren-at, between State-at, and Wabash-av.

Nursec.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED between State-at, and wabash-av.

Nursec.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED between Manual and State and S

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED ENTIRELY NEW, STICT

legitimate—Young's adjustable burging and key and look fathetier. Samples by mail. S on WM. A. BRADFORD, Agent, 179 Madino-m., Claim

John Lowery, New York, is at the Palmer S. O. Lewis, Villa Ridge, is at the Gardner Samuel Kayser, Ottawa, Ill., is at the Gard

G. W. Bailey, Monmouth, Ill., is stoppin

E. D. Brown, San Francisco, ne, New York, are at the Sherman G. W. Gue, Traveling Agent Atchison opeka & Santa Fé Railroad, Topeka, is at the A. M. and Henry W. Palmer, the well-nown theatre managers of New York, are at

A. S. Mohler, General Freight Agent Cedar

Cary, General Ticket and Passenge Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail develand, is at the Sherman.

ed Wild, General Ticket and Passenge et Western Union Division Chicago, Mi t St. Paul Rullroad, Racine, is at the

unisse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune uding, was as follows: 8 a. m., 28; 10 a. m., 28; 1, 29; 3 p. m., 29; 8 p. m., 24.

magers of the Half-Orphan Asylum ing street met yesterday and trans-nary routine business. The institu-

k, was called yesterday mor

ichael Hayes, a laborer, was nearly sufted to death Monday night while watching
manders used in drying the plaster in a new
ling at the corner of Onio and Clark streets.
ras found there unconscious at 7 o'clock in
morning, and was taken to his home, No. 31
son street. A physician who attended him
as he will recover.

chard McCauley was yesterday found in
e or the new Grand Trunk Railway near the
er of Western and Blue Island avenues,
ring from a broken leg, which had been
ily set and splintered. He was taken to the
tity Hospital for treatment. He was injured,
ays, last Saturday evening at Thomton Stawhere he was employed by the railroad
pany, by Jumping from a train in motion. com, where he was employed by the railroad company, by jumping from a train in motion.

John Sirinka, a Bohemian employed in scodwillie's hox-factory at the corner of Blackrell and Eighteenth streets, while sittending a froular saw at 30 clock yesterday afternoon, ras struck in the pit of the stomach by a piece f wood thrown off by the saw. He was carried ato Dr. Moore's office mear by, where he extreed within half an hour. Serinka left a wife at three children living at No. 180 Ewing street.

A very pleasant musical reception was wen in the Palmer House club-room last eveng by the pupils of Mme. Melsom Rounseville, sisted by Miss Mary P. Hendrick. About 300 lends of the pupils were present. The promote of the pupils were present. The promote of the pupils was defectively ren. It was participated in by Miss Amelia Ward, Elia Dahi, and Alma Jevne, Miss rtha Lagergen, Miss Grase Beryson, and Miss mie Sherman.

The Executive Compatitors

The Chicago Mercantile Battery held a re-lion last evening at the Matteson House in the spe of a bail and banquet. About sixty-five sples were in attendance, and both ball and named were seemingly much enjoyed. There re forty-five members of the battery present, e supper was entirely informal, and no list of usts was propared. Short speeches were made Mayor Harrison, Lieut. Swan, Ald. Throop,

If o'clock, and thence to Rosehill Cemetery.

A meeting of representatives from various German societies—literary, singing, turner, and other—met last evening at club-room of Messrs. Prager & Kruse, No. 26 Dearborn street, to discuss and take action relative to the intended visit to this city of Dr. Friedrich Bodensteld, the celebrated German poet. Ernst Prussing occupied the chair, and Caspar Butz acted as Secretary. After discussion, in which the views of several gentlemen were expressed as to the form which the reception would take, the subject was referred to a committee, to report at the next metering. The distinguished gentleman is expected to reach this city about the 20th of February, and in all probability a banquet will be endered him which will do credit to his countrymen here.

will probably be acted upon at the next meeting.

The members of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteer Veteran Club held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the Grand Pacific. Col. A. W. Raffen presided and James Stewart acted as Secretary. It was determined to hold a sociable in Parker's Hall, corner of Washington and Halsted streets, and William Nevins, C. K. Herrick, E. A. Filkins, D. F. Bremner, John Stephens, and the Chairman were appointed a committee of arrangements. Resolutions in respect to the memory of Lieut. Vincent Bradford Bell were presented by a committee consisting of John Stephens, D. F. Bremner, and R. R. Sampson, who were appointed for that purpose, and unanimously passed. Charles W. Ferris, of Hyde Park, and Joseph M. Spalm were elected members of the Club.

Club.

The Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Henry Sayres presiding. Mrs. H. C. Bigelow, the Matron, presented her monthly report, from which the following items are taken: Number of children in the Asylum, 118,—77 boys and 41 girls. During the month 18 children were received into the institution, and 17 sent to private homes. Miss Charlotte M. Blake, the Visitor, reported that during the month she had received \$17.85 in cash donations, of which Field, Leiter & Co. and J. V. Farwell & Co. contributed each \$160. Miscellaneous matter to the amount of \$133.88 was also received. Mrs. Rudd, the teacher, reported that 69 children were in the school,—21 girls and 48 boys. Mrs. A. Peterson, the Treasurer, submitted her report, showing that bills to the amount of \$599.50 had been paid, and a small balance was left in the Treasury.

OBITUARY.

The dispatch amnouncing the death of C. C. Watte. a millionaire hotel man of New York.

The dispatch announcing the death of C. C. Waite, a millionaire hotel man of New York, who died at the Windsor Hotel in that city at 10:30 yesterday morning, will be of particular interest in this city, where he was well known. Mr. Waite was born in Brattleboro, Vt., and was 40 years old at the time of his death. He came here in 1861 from Hartford, Conn., where he had been engaged in the insurance business. Soon after his arrival in this city he bought the Sherman House, with David A. Gage as a partner. He was busy with the successful management of this house until 1868, when he sold his interest and purchased the Brevoort House, New York, which he owned at the time of his death. About three years ago he also purchased a controlling three years ago he also purchased a controlling interest in the Windsor House, in the same city, and turned its manacement over to his son.

Mr. Waite leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom is at present engaged in business in this city. He had a son and daughter on the flifated Ville de Havre. The daughter perished, but the son was picked up after being affoat for several days. Mr. Waite was known as a successful and popular host, and at the time of his death had considerable property bosides his interest in the two hotels. He had been suffering for years from diabetes, which finally caused his death yesterday morning.

IN MEMORIAM.

his death yesterday morning.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Surviving Members of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Association, held yesterday afternoon, Col. Owen Stewart presiding, and Capt. Redmond Sheridan Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinit wisdom to summon our late comrade, Capt. John C. Harrington, from this life to, we hope and trust, a higher and happier sphere; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, his former comrades, who knew him well and under circumstances calculated to test the highest attributes of a soldier, desire to mark in an unmistakable manner our high appreciation of his character as a soldier, citizen, and friend.

"Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and family the expression of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in this their

high appreciation of his character as a soldier, citizen, and friend.

"Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved wife and family the expression of our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in this their heavy affliction, and that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to present to them a copy of these resolutions.

"Resolved, That the Surviving Members of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry do attend his funeral.

"Resolved, That the Surviving Members of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry do attend his funeral.

"Resolved, That the city press be requested to publish these resolutions."

The pall-bearers are Col. Owen Stewart, Capt. John Murphy, Capt. P. C. Feeney, Capt. John McAnsey, Capt. Peter Casey, Capt. Redmond Sheridan.

NONSTRIVESTERN PLOWMAKERS.

An adjourned meeting of the plow-manufacturers of the Northwest was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific. The meeting was called to order, Dr. W. B. Boyd, of the Weir Plow Company, in the chair. Ira M. Gifford, of the Davenport Plow Company, Secretary. The following members of the Association were represented: Decre & Co., Moline, Ill.; B. D. Buford & Co., Rock Island; Norwegian Plow Company, Dubuque; Brewster, Dodge & Huse, Pern; Moline Plow Company, Monmouth; Robert Newton, Jerseyville; the J. I. Case Plow Company, Secanore; Grand De Tour Plow Company, Dixon; Monitor Plow Company, Minneapolis; John T. Walton, Bloomington; Parlin & Grendorff, Canton; Charles H. Curtis, Dixon; and St. Paul Plow Works, St. Paul. The business before the meeting was the consideration of a report of a committee selected at a previous conference to present an agreement looking to a close combination.

The time from about Il a. m. till the adjournment for dinner was taken up in reading the report and discussing the subject presented. The afternoon was spent in a further discussion of the agreement, the stopointment of committees to perfect a price-list, etc. Several letters and telegrams from members not present were received and read, showing a desire t

The Controller left last evening for a busi-It is understood, but not authentically,

The City Clerk announces that he will not be ready to issue permits for carrying pistols under the new ordinance before Monday.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,27 from the Water Department and \$72 from the Controller. The South Town Collector paid in \$4,900 in scrip.

Sherwin & Reed some days ago commenced suit against the city for damages to their property and business by dredging in Ogden's slip, sewering, etc. Yesterday the Law Department caused photographs of the slip to be made for use in the trial.

The solicitude about the spread of smallpox is increasing every day, as is attested by the number of persons calling upon Dr. De Wolf on the subject. His advice to all—those who do not call as well as those who do—is to be vanctinated, and for everybody to go to his family physician to have it done.

The Mayor is in receipt of numerons let-ters from the insurance interest protesting against the telegraph wires in the struct, on the ground that they interfere with the throwing of water upon burning buildings, etc. They threat-en to raise the price of insurance on property surrounded by a network of wires, and his Honor intends to bring the matter to the atten-

commissioner wanter processed water rates, and his suggestions will no doubt be concurred in. It allows a discount of 10 per cent on the assessment for water for prompt payment instead of affixing a penalty of 10 per cent for slow payment. If the suggestions are adopted they will go into effect the lst of May.

The members of the Fire Department are by no means pleased with the idea of a reduction of 5 per cent of their salaries. They feel that they have been underpaid in the past, and think that they ought to userive some benefit from the business boom. It is believed, however, that if the Council allows their pay to remain as it was last year and appropriates for a watchman for each engine-house that there will not be a great deal of grumbling.

APTER THE PAWNEROKERS.

When the license of pawnbrokers was raised, some of them combined to fight the increase, and the first step they took was to take out a second-hand dealer's license, since which time they have been doing as they please. The Mayor, however, proposes to bring them to time,—or, at least, some of them,—and to this end has been collating evidence against them for some time, and yesterday caused summonses to be issued against quite a number who, he is satisfied, have been doing a pawnbroker's business on a second-hand dealer's license, thus robbing the city of considerable revenue. Those summoned on the South Side are: Lipman, Isaacs, May, Eppenstein, Pellock, and Kauffmann, and they are called to answer before Justice Wash Tuesday.

It was noted a few days ago that a miner at-

West Side are Weitz and Frank, and they are to answer before Justice Wash Tuesday.

AN ABSENT PARENT.

It was noted a few days ago that a miner attending a ball at Central Hall became intoxicated, pulled off his coat and left it in a window, and that an officer picked it up and found in one of the pockets a wallet containing \$127,000, which he restored to the owner. The notice of the affair, it appears, has reached Pittsburg, and yesterday the Mayor was in receipt of a letter from Miss Kate E. Kattigan, of that city, who thinks, possibly, from the description given of the individual, that it was her father, whom she has not heard from for some time. She says he went to Leadville several months ago, and suspects that he was in Chicago about the time of the occurrence. She is one of four children, and is very anxious to hear from him, and says that the last letter she received was in an envelope bearing the business-card of Andrew Pearson, No. 29 Dearborn street. The Mayor has caused the matter looked up, and finds that Pearson moved to Leadville some time ago, and is in business there, and he thinks that he took his stationery with him, which goes to explain the envelope received by the daughter, etc. Rattigan is, no doubt, in Leadville.

COUNTY-BUILDING. Eight prisoners were transferred from the The Collector of Barrington yesterday paid

taxes of 1879. axes of 1879.

Clerk Filkins has almost completed the ew list of jurors, copied from the poll-books of

the last election. the last election.

N. Edson Sheldon was yesterday adjudged

The call of the quasi-criminal calender pro-ceeded in the Criminal Court all day yesterday, and will be concluded to-day. The case of Campbeil, the colored murderer, is set for trial to-morrow morning, but it is not likely that the attorneys for the defense will be ready. There are fifty-one prisoners still to be arraigned, who will probably be called on to plead this after-noon.

The Committee on Hospital met yesterday at the Hospital, and audited some bills. The Committee on City Relations had appointed to meet with Controller Gurney for the purpose of talking over the old accounts in dispute between the city and county, but 'Mr. Gurney came not. The Finance Committee held a meeting in the forenoon, and decided to ask the Western Bank-Note Engraving Company and the Robertson Steel-Engraving Company to submit plans and proposals for engraving the new refunding bonds, the bids to be handed in by 10 a.m. Thursday. The Joint Committee on Butldings

Thursday. The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service will meet to-day.

A committee from the Society St. Vincent de Paul, of which Joseph Kenney is Chairman, came before the Committee on Charities yesterday to urge the claims of that institution to the care of the Catholic children now in the Poor-House. Mrs. Flower, from the Home of the Friendless, was also present to advocate the claims of that institution. It was suggested that representatives of these charities should visit Jefferson on Thursday in company with County-Attorney Willett for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information as to the number of children now chargeable on the county, and this will probably be done.

The Committee on Charities yesterday passed upon some bills and granted a couple of applications for passes. They also decided to select bids for furnishing supplies from the following firms: Groceries, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Miller, Farwell & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., Carson, Pirie & Co.; shoes, M. D. Wells & Co., C. M. Henderson & Co., Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Sels & Co.; lumber, C. Mears, Holdsworth & Co., Peshtigo Lumber Company, Mr. Wood was appointed a committee of, one to purchase 60 dozen of eggs and from 600 to 800 pounds of outter for the use of the county institutions.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The exports of alcohol yesterday amounted o 250 barrels.

Twenty thousand dollars in gold was disursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Commissioner Hoyne will resume the hearing of the Connecticut Mutual case this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid out 3,000 standard dollars and redeemed fractional silver amounting to \$6,000. The contractor for the marble wainscoting on the new Custom-House yesterday filed his bond, and will commence work immediately.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$24,343. Of this sum \$30,441 was paid by spirits, \$3,501 by tobacco and cigars, and \$282 by beer.

The case of Sidney W. Sea, who is charged with perjury on his bankruptcy schedules and discharge, was brought up again before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, and continued until to-morrow at 10 a.m. William Spaulding, the ex-timekeeper of the new Government Building, has failed to pay the fine imposed upon him. The thirty days allowed him expired yesterday, and Judge Blodgett entered an order vacating his sentence. He is now in the position of a criminal awaiting sentence, and will probably get a term in Jall, as he is unable to pay a fine.

The importers of the city, and those merchants who are prevented from being importers only by the tribute at present exacted in the New York Custom-House, will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the club-room of the Palmer House. The object of the meeting is to devise more effective measures for pushing the Aldrich immediate Transportation act before Congress. The subject is one of such importance that every merchant is interested, and should make it a point to be present.

The following dutipple goods were received.

point to be present.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Benson Bros. 60 barrels herring, 40 half-barrels herring; E. Brainerd, 1 case paintings; Carson, Pirfe, Scott & Co., 4 packages dry goods; O. R. Keith & Co., 1 case sliks; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 2 cases pipes; Lyon & Healy, 7 cases toys; Kohlsant & Co., 2 bales yarn; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 1,890 bars iron; F. M. Sinchar & Co. 100 sacks sait; Burley & Tyrrell, 199 pickages earthenware; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 1,997 sacks sait; Burley & Tyrrell, 199 pickages earthenware; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 1,997 sacks sait; burles fish, 64 barrels anchovies, 13 bundles fish. Collections, \$4,330.49.

Mr. John G. Wilson, of the firm of Sheldon. barrels herring, 1½ barrels fish, 6½ barrels anchovies, 13 bundles fish. Collections, 84,230.49.

Mr. John G. Wilson, of the firm of Sheldon & Co., who has been in Washington in the interests of the Immediate Transportation bill, returned to the city yesterday. He reports that the Ways and Means Committee will probably report in favor of the measure. Mr. Morrison has been brought around to see the value of the bill, and will support it heartily. Kelley, of Philadelphia, who is another member of the Committee, will also support the bill. He believes it to be for the interests of the country at large, and will not allow any sectional bias to influence him. The measure will go to the House with the support of the solid lillnois delegation.

Deputy-Marshal John Stillwell yesterday arrested William C. Mastin on a warrant sent from Topeka, Kas. Mastin was originally indicted early in 1877 jointly with William Burgess, the Indian Agent, and several others, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Government by furnishing inferior supplies to the Pawnee Indians. This indictment was quashed, and a series of new ones found, the trials on which have been periodically postponed, Mastin in the meantime giving ball with great regularity. Why he was rearrested yesterday is not easy to understand, as he claims to already be out on ood bail. He is at present employed as a con-

THE APPROPRIATION BILL The Finance Committee met in the Controller's office yesterday afternoon and considered the school estimates. There were present Ald. Throop, Phelps, Saunders, Stauber, and McCormick. The Board of Education was also represented by Inspectors Hoyne, Richberg, Frankenthal, Frake, and Delaney, Superintendent-of-Schools Doty, School-Agent Ward, and Secretary Johnson.

permanent improvements, which was passed at at \$13,100.

The following estimates were passed without alteration: Repairs and additions to heating apparatus, \$13,500; rental of sites and buildings used for school purposes, \$22,1644; new sites and new school buildings, \$20,000.

The sum of \$75 was stricken out of the estimate for incidental expenses, connected with the erection of school-houses now under contract and to be erected in 1880, leaving the amount \$75,000.

the erection of school-houses now under contract and to be erected in 1880, leaving the amount \$75,000.

The following estimates were passed without change: Ordinary additions and repairs to fugniture, \$1,800; furnishing new building in course of erection and to be erected during 1880, \$27,000; school-house supplies, \$2,500; fuel, \$22,000; school-house supplies, \$2,500; fuel, \$22,000; school-supplies, \$6,000; publication, \$4,250.

In the salaries estimate some little debate occurred over the items for special teachers of music, drawing, and German, but the items for these branches were raised from \$810 to \$1,350, from \$720 to \$1,300, and from \$810 to \$1,350, the increase covering a year's instruction in these branches instead of three-fifths of a year, as recommended by the Board. During the consideration of the remaining salary items Aid. Phelps gave notice that he intended to present a minority report. He believed in giving children a good plain education, and if the parents wanted their children taught the extra branches they should be made to pay for it. The estimate for salaries was finally passed at \$665,166 instead of \$661,64, as recommended.

The total amount of the estimates, after the of \$861,646, as recommended.

The total amount of the estimates, after the alterations had been made, footed up \$1,061,-911.44, being \$55 less than as presented by the Board of Education.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. RARLY HISTORY OF CHICAGO RAILROADS. The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwo neld a meeting yesterday afternoon at their room, No. 63 Honoré Building, twenty-five mem-

bors being present.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by Mr. O. B. Green.

Mr. L. P. Morehouse, the Secretary, announced, on behalf of the Executive Committee, that the Western Bailroad Association had righly prayitted the Club to chare two of their

had been made by the Boston Society of Engineers.

Mr. John Zellweger, Livil Engineer, Chicago, and Mr. Reuben Shorref. Assistant Engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, were proposed as membeus.

Mr. A. M. Wright rend an interesting paper, having for his subject "Extracts from the Early Railroad History of Chicago." In opening, he stated that little more than forty-three years ago the charter was obtained from the Legislature of Illinois for the first railroad from Chicago. An interesting account was given of the starting of the Galena & Chicago Railroad, as it was called, in preference to the original title, which had the names reversed,—a change which was made by reason of the fact that Galena was a larger and more important town than Chicago, and, therefore, ought to be first mentioned. The opposition which the road received from the retailers of Chicago, who believed that its construction would result in the building of country towns, which would destroy their trade; the difficulties which the promoters of the scheme had in securing money to put it through; the objection of the city to the road's gaining entrance to Chicago, were all described, with a number of historical facts very amusing, in view of the changed condition of Chicago's railroad affairs at the present date. The early history of most of the other roads at present running into Chicago was given, each of them illustrated with a number of highly interesting facts and statistics.

A debate upon the paper followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL. A stylish wedding took place yesterday at high noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, No. 362 Dearborn avenue, whereat were celebrated the nuptials of Miss Mary Townley Hall, of this city, and Mr. William S. Dunn, of

celebrated the nuptials of Miss Mary Townley Hall, of this city, and Mr. William S. Dunn, of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, and was witnessed only by twelve or fifteen persons, relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bride and groom were unattended. Music was furnished for the occasion by Hand's orchestra, which executed a fine program of operatie selections and marches. A wedding breakfast and a reception followed the ceremony, the latter being attended by a number of the most prominent society people of the city. The couple were made the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents, which, however, were not displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn left last evening for the East, and will make their home in New York.

VANDRIKAIX—WRIGHT.

The marriage of Miss Mattie C. Wright, daughter of Mrs. A. Wright, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Tony Vanderkalk, of this city, occurred at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morkan and Monroe streets, last evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Peddie officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Miss Lottie Vanderkalk, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid, and Mr. O. D. M. Wright, brother of the bride, as groomsman. Mr. Henry Vanderkalk and H. M. Wright acted as ushers. The bride was attired in a brown silk reception dress, and wore a veil and orange flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderkalk departed last night for a brief trip, and, returning, will take up their residence at No. 183 Walnut street, at which place a reception will be held on the evening of the 17th inst.

SUBURBAN.

The Trustees met yesterday, all the members being present. The Treasurer submitted his quarterly statement, showing a balance on hand of \$88,850.

A patition

A petition for sidewalks being presented, the A petition for sidewalks being presented, the Clerk was instructed to notify owners of abutting property to build such walks on the east side of Sheffield avenue, from Wrightwood to Dunning, and on the east side of Green Bay road, from Belmont avenue to Sulzer street, about one and a half miles.

A petition asking permission to transfer cemetery land for a like number of feet with the Orphan Asylum at Roschill was granted, and the Supervisor instructed to have an ordinance prepared therefor.

The matter of the Lake-Shore drive coming up for action, was discussed by Messrs. S. B. Chase, B. Weber, S. G. Clark, J. V. Le Moyne, Shortall, Waller, Cole, Chatfield, Sanders, and Goode. It was ordered that the matter lay over until the next regular meeting of the Board, the Supervisor to confer with the Town Attorney on points that he may deem of importance.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges were instructed by resolution to take such steps as may be necessary for the completion of the paving of Clark street from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street, the most of the funds of the special assessment therefor having been collected and in the hands of the Towu Treasurer.

The Board then adjourned.

How Much to Eat. An American soldier has daily given him 22 ounces of bread, 12 ounces of pork or bacon or 20 ounces of fresh or salt beef, 16 ounces of potatoes three times a week, 16 ounces of rice, with 16 ounces of coffee, 2.04 ounces of sugar, .84 of a gill of beans, .25 of a gill of vinegar, and 9.16 of a gill of salt. As to the quantity of this food, it is larger and more—abundant than would seem at sight to be necessary, but the liberality in food has this great advantage; that, in time of hard work, the fatigue of the individual is diminished and the power of recuperation sensibly increased. The total quantity, then,

SHOULD THE LEGAL-TENDER SYSTEM BE PERMANENT?

Sheboygan, Wis., Feb. 1.—As athwart a serene and cloudless financial sky the President and his Finance Minister, assisted by the grasping selfishness of the goldites, projected a threatening cloud, and as Senator Bayard, the most pronounced political representative of their views, is seeking to make a Presidential issue upon the point raised,—the practical destruction of the legal-tender currency,—and has just made a speech that by its advertisement, if not its great ability, will attract general attention,—they, the gold and bank junta, have thereby chalgold and bank junta, have thereby chal-lenged a discussion of the relative merits of the present financial system of our Govern-

place.

Being assaulted at a time when theory and practice combine to assure us that, if we have not attained perfection in the absolute sense, we have the best paper currency system of which the world knows, the friends of it have no reason to shrink from the challenged discussion, or be under obligation to make an apology for giving the reasons for the faith

that is in them.

Whenever the advocates of a representative paper currency propose tofurnish a circulating medium they argue
themselves and others into the belief that
they have a system that will compass the results they seek to accomplish. Those who
rise above the deserved appellation of "wildcat" bankers and intentional swindlers are
generally sincere in their belief that a pledge
of the various kinds of securities that have
formed the basis of various systems of issuing bank currency would make their issues
promptly and surely convertible into coin to
the extent of the natural wants of the financial world. This expectation is generally
realized in what may be styled the better of
the old systems; but the best of them did
not, and do not, provide for the exacting
demands of war, pestilence, famine,
panic, and (if free banks) for the
results of contraction consequent upon
their own expansion to a point where
the bubble burts. All the State banks
founded on miscellaneous State bonds
shriveled into suspension, retirement, or
bankruptcy during the first months of the
late War, and all of them were taxed out of
existence soon after to clear the ground for
our National-bank and legal-tender system.
It is not to be truthfully denied that the intention of the projectors of the greenback
part of the new monetary system, and the expectation of that portion of the public that is
really intelligent respecting public affairs,
was, that the issue of Treasury legal-tender
notes was to be the temporary part of the
system, considered justifiable at the time, to
meet a pressing emergency; and that the
banking part was to be permanent, if its
wisdom justified its continuance, after
a trial of twenty years,—the time for
which the banks were chartered. Whether
the opinion was sound or not, it pretty extensively prevailed in this country that it
was not the province of a Government to furnish the paper circulation; and it was conclusive to about all that it should not perform the functions of the banker in that is in them.

Whenever the advocates of a repre

not the power to put an adequate redemy to find funde behind as a time with the analysis of the warying viciositudes and hopeful results of the War, and the slow-ly recuperating forces of the Nation after the sword had been sheathed. It was several years before the firm resolve was taken, and the Redemption law passed, to make them wordt the par of coin on and after a given day, "Lowit: Jan. 1 1879. It cannot be served so admirable a purpose in the fluancial world, the idea gained a foothold, and finally great strength, that a system born of the exigencies of a great war, and supposed to be temporary in its duration, possessed inherent attributes of financial good that commended it as a permanent system; and men's ideas underwent a revolution in regard to the strength of the strength of

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Several ge
Indianapolis, ind., Feb. 3.—Several ge lemen are earnestly engaged collecting let-ers of recommendation and other testi-nonials for the purpose of bidding for the monials for the purpose of bidding for the vacant United States District-Attorneyship. Among these are Capt. Eli F. Ritter, of this city, and Newton Templar, of Muncle, the former being ably backed by several of the most influential men in the State. Capt. Charles Holstein, the present Deputy, is also mustering his forces, and, while the opinion obtains that he will be appointed, much greater opposition is being developed than was at first supposed.

BLACK AND WHITE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 3.—The marriage
of Alexander Bird, colored, to Miss Sallie Gardner, white, of this city, has caused con siderable comment. This is the first instance of a negroe marrying a white woman in this

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. No Fancy Prices—Best set teeth, \$8; filling 1/2 ates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

GILE—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1880, David S. Gile, aged Syears.

These few words record the death of an aged and well-known citizen. Mr. Gile died at the residence of his son-in-isw, Mr. F. Tucker, at No. 1010 Prairie-av. He had no iong or painful illness; death came to him with gentle warning, and in a simple and peaceful decline, after but a few days' ingering, he died. He had been a member of Mr. Tucker's family ever since his advent to Chicago, some twenty-two years ago, surrounded ever by the love and gentleness patriancy with three generations of descendants standing around him; five some and daughters, grand-children and great-grandchildren; soft they all mourned the loss of a noble and an upright man.

He enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., in the last war with England, and was honorably discharged at its close. He was in receipt of a pension, which he cherished not for its money value, but as a token of his fidelity and loyality to his Government and his country. So has passed away a good man, leaving the perfume of a pure and upright life behind him.

bdelity and loyalty to his Government and his country. So has passed away a good man, leaving the perfume of a pure and upright life behind him.

SHITH—Feb. 2. at 92 Thirty-third-st., of malignant scarlet-fever, Adab, eldest daughter of Willard A. and Maria D. Smith, aged 5 years and 10 months. Funeral from residence Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1880, at 20 clock p. m.

MAHONEY—Feb. 3. at 2 a. m. at 75 Sixteenth-st., Daniel Mahoney, son of Mark Mahoney and Ellen Clancy Mahoney, sayed 6 years and 1 month. Funeral at 11 a. m. today by cars to Caivary. TROYER—At6 a. m. Feb. 2, M. J. Troyer, Funeral from late residence, No. 972 North Clarkst., Saturday at 10 a. m., to Gracoland.

HARRINGTON—The funeral of Cnot. 3. C. Harden No. 911 leaves. st., Saturday at 10 a. m., to Graceland.

HARRINGTON—The funeral of Capt. J. C. Harrington will leave his late residence, No. 128 Sigel-st., today at 1 p. m. Carriages to Calvary.

TALBOT—Feb. 2, Charles F. Talbot, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, at half-past 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 Maple-st.

WILSON—Feb. 2, at the residence of his parents, No. 228 Haisted-st., John Wilson, Jr., aged 18 years 2 months 22 days.

Funeral will take place to-day at 1:20 p. m., from his late residence to Oakwood Cemetery.

DAHL—Feb. 3, of diphtheria, Mahel Aller, dangther.

DAHL-Feb. 3, of diphtheria, Mabel Alice, daughter of O. T. and Olivia Dahl, aged I year 6 months and 3 days.
Funeral from 205 North Sangamon-st., to-day at
2 o'clock. 20 clock.

MOORE—Feb. 2, John Moore, aged 54 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 122 Wesson-st.,
Wednesday, Feb. 4, to Church of the Holy Name,
thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

EF Springfield and Holyoke (Mass.) papers please

copy.

POGARTY—Feb. 3, Philip Fogarty, aged 3' years.
Funeral Thursday, Feb. 3, at 10 a. m., from residence
No. 3'd South Clark-st., by carriages to Northwestern
depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemeisery.

COOPER—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, at the residence of
her mother, 2ll Ohlo-st., Mary X. Walsh, wife of J. S.
Cooper.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. J. M. HITCHCOCK WHAL LEAD THE NOON

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION has secured Mr. A. C. Thomas to deliver the next lecture in the course. It will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 5. The subject is "Facts and Theories About the Skies." and will be brilliantly illustrated. Farwell Hall will be used on this occasion, so that a large audience may be pressult. Tickets free, at the office of the Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st., for indies and gentlemen.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE St. Patrick's Society will be held at the Grand Pacific this evening at 5 o'clock. cific this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Fourteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Lochner's Hail, 68 Milwauked-av. All Republicans of the ward are invited.

THE CHICAGO ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY will meet this evening at the college, 5il Statest. Three interesting papers are to be read and discussed, and miscellaneous business of importance will be transacted.

TO THE SECOND-HAND CLOTHING DEALERS of Chicago. A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening. Feb. 4, 87:30 sharp, at Mendelsohn's saloon. up-stairs, 569 State-st. deary one attend, as business of great importance will come before the meeting. By order of Committee.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO. Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-VILLE, KY.,

Applications for club rates were made to home mee. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Durier-Journal and New York Herald and mailed to it deketholders.

our expense.
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R. M. BOARDMAN.
(Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky.,
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CANDY Send St. Et. or is for a sample box, by express, of the beau Candles in America, put up ett gantly and strictly pura. Refer to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER. Confectioner, Ta Madison-sp., Chicago. KRANZ Presh Every Day. Considered the BIST in the world. CARAMELS a Speciality. Wholesale and Intention To a Secretary.

55 Washington-st. We manufacture our or

From the best Linens and Co

tons in use, and guar fit, quality, and workma as good as any house produces. Popular prices. Trus. Large stock French Shirt ings.

Look at the brand before parche parantee all our Vinegar to be

UNEQUALED IN STYLE AND FINISH

Hamilton, Shourds & Co.,

Cor. State and Randolph-sis., | Opposite Not By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION.

Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m., A FINE LINE OF Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', and BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPER THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at 9:30 a. m.

TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

50 Casks American W. G. Wars.
30 Crates English W. G. Wars.
15 Casks Hock, and Yellow Wars.
1,500 Bris. Glassware, Assorted.
Geo. P. GORE & Co. April By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph st.

280 CENTRE-AV., NEAR POLKST. Wednesday Morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, Horses, Wagons, Cutter, Harness Also Entire Furniture of Dwelling. We will sell AT AUCTION, on Wednesday Morbing, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 20 Centre-av., near Politics, the entire furniture of dwelling, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Ritchen Parlotters. Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassward. Also at 11% o'clock, 2 Horres, 3 Wagona, 11814 at 186. Single and Double Harness, Cutter, 6 tons of Ossanda lot of Wood.

Sale peremptory, parties leaving the city.

RLISON, POMEROY 2 CO., Auctioneers, 73 and 50 Randolpe st., 91 and 56 Randolph-st., General Auctioneers.

Wednesday's Sale,

9:30 THIS MORNING, FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, General Household Goods, General Herchandss, &c., &c., FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., St and St Randolph

By HENRY & HATCH, ors to Chas. E. Randin & Co., Auction 137 & 139 Wahash-ev.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. HENRY & HATCH, Auditores

By H. FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 290, 201, and 238 Randolph-sa. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Wednesday, Peb. 8, at 10 o'clock. W. G. Crockers, Stone Porcelain Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, Decorated Chamber Sets. GEO, W. BECK FORD, Salasman

PIDNOTICE TO THE SECOND HAND FURNITURE DEALERS

OF CHICAGO:

ATTENDED TO THE SECOND HAND FURNITURE OF ALERS

(Wednesday) at the stores of Geologian & Barrin,
Horizontary Pitthaw, and Randciplant, Breign
Horizontary Pitthaw, and Randciplant, Breign
Horizontary Region of the Second Handciplant, Breign
Horizontary Breign
Horizon HAIR GOODS. TRUNK Tourists, Travelers Excursional Property of the Control of t

TREL Parnell, the New Y

PARNELL IN

HIS SPEECH IN Special Dispatch to The Washington, D. C., racis considerable attent but he is not receiving as a lawless movem as a lawless movem Scotch journalist, wh Parnell party, and who of Scotland," visited full Highland costum much attention as Di The fact that there wer on the ground makes t on as Dr.

PARNE THE NEW YORK "HERA To the Editor of The CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The New York Herald and to who is "Lord" Mayor reedingly wroth beca rity to resent pose their schemes to America. Both the perary, and at one ti rticle in his paper in Parnell with calling ardly Patist rats." Th influence among the would naturally resen ple generally inconvicted at the

and a coward. Of cougive Mr. Parnell for the While the Herald was resentative body in It sure to distribute all fu and judiciously, but its In high toned enough for Mr lin "Shoneens," and the opportunity—so Mr. Gray the Herald to throw suspinell's purpose. The Irish patient man, but that he deal some telling blows is reply to Lord Randolph characterization of the Mamittee.

characterization of the Mi mittee.

The composition of the Me mittee.

The composition of the deed sufficient to arouse most intelligent people. It is a large landed prohibited his tenants, us tion, from attending any tings; and that he could us ical purposes may be jude that at the general election he was unseated by so fries the late Judge Keogh for tion in procuring his elet the Committee is Mr. Kin who was one of the act Guiness in his work of gentlemen are known in

gentlemen are known in X" and "Double L." on a quantities of liquid bearing tributed to the Dublin we not use funds for politica Next come a lot of the cernment, which, throug worse, has produced the condition of affairs in I General Gibson, Treasu Joynt, an electioneering a frequently employed as corich candidates in the riously corrupt borough he probably knows whe "would do the me Taylor, the Tory Plunkett, a Tory aspirant of Ireland, the standing ca Mail Gazette for that office Home-Ruler who "ratted being made a Lord Lieute others.

In the committee-list names of Mathew P. Dars Sir John Arnott, Richard Plim, who lost their seats election because they we legitimate demands of the course the Protestant Arc the Moderator of the Gen a few haif popular memblike Shaw, Mitchell Henry are thrown in to show tha entirely impartial and classes. The Catholic B taken an active part, whom has indorsed Bishops Moran, Gilooly, and Woodlock, who have posed to Irish popular monate prophibited their clerg the Parnell meetings. It most popular representativace are wholly missing,—aell, Davitt, T. D. Sullivan Biggar, the Rev. Isaac Nel Mr. O'Sullivan, and Pathemallock.

It may be interesting almoners of the committee many instances landlords were and evictors of the perman of the Sligo Com Cooper; and it is not that his name figures the Freeman's Journal are liet, and in another parta is serve ejectment-processe of his tenants in Easkey, Cother local Chairman is a man, or Killarney, who is for the unfortunate people hemselves at the Killarne a starving condition a few This is the Committee This is the Committee This is the Committee This is the Membrane as the President of the Work Herald woulean people send money to distress, and which such spittles as Dwyer Gray I ork Cawtholics would hallard League of which Marcel and Michael Da Respectfully yours, Ja

IRELAND'S D AN APPEAL FROM THE BIS TO THE BISHOP OF CE Charleston News and The following letter of the to Bishop Lynch gives a vi-sing account of the suffering

shington-st. facture our own

best Linens and Cot-Be, and guarantee y, and workmanship as any house pro-opular prices. Try stock French Shirt-

VINEGAR.

RUSSING & CO.,

on, ourds & Co., Randolph sts., Swalte New

P. GORE & CO., HALL SELI AUCTION,

Feb. 4, at 7 1. m., uths', Wome Children's Aisses', and SHO

Fell b. ADE SSWARE.

dolph-st. P ST. ming, rat 10 o'clock,

ons, Car, Harness Furniture Dwelling. UCTION, on Mednesday Morn-sek, at 20 Centre-at., near Polk-fure of distinc, consisting fing-room and Ritchen Furni-ing Croel c and Glassware. 2 Hores, to 2c ns. 1 Hall's etc. larnest, Caller 6 tons of Coal ELIMON, TO CENOY & CO., shoreers, To no Examinable at EIM, BAPS ER & CO., ph-sc. Ge. is, auctioneers.

sday's Sale, NITURE, TS, STOVES, ds, General Merchandise, dc., &

NRY & HATCH, E. Raddin & Co., Auctioneers, 139 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE

OS, CLOTHING,
Goods, Notions, &c.,
seday, FEB. 4,
OCLOCK A. M.
NRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.

TEDMAN & SONS, and very large stock of AND GLASSWARE, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.

the Porcelain Ware, Brown and Med Chamber Sets. BOTICE.

CHICAGO:

CHICAG

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Diesale & Ritall, Send for price.
Goods sent G. O. D. snywhere
agent for the "MULTIFORM."
madels owner and warranted

arnell, the New York "Herald," and the Dublin Mayor.

TRELAND.

1 Correspondent Goes for the Mansion House Com-mittee—lis Personnel. The Bishop of Elphin Asks for Aid-The Con-

dition of His Parishioners. The Vatican Organ Regarding the Present Difficulties in Ireland.

PARNELL IN WASHINGTON. HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Parnell at-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Parnell attracts considerable attention in Washington, but he is not receiving as much notice from Congressmen as had been expected. He has, however, received so much official consideration from Congress that there are intimations that the British Government may protest. Parnell did not simply speak in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night, he spoke by special invitation at a session of the House, and his speech becomes part of the official proceedings of Congress, and is printed in the Record. It is not considered probable that the British Government will make offial remonstrance, but of course the tion of the House of Representatives will regarded with disfavor by the Tory rulers, ho, perhaps, were only restrained by fear om pronouncing the attempt to den pronouncing the attempt to deny the feudal system of land-tenure
a lawless movement. Murdock, the
stch journalist, who accompanies the
mell party, and who is called the "Parnell
Scotland," visited the Capitol to-day in
Highland costume, and attracted as
ach attention as Dr. Mary Walker does,
he fact that there were six inches of snow
hat the ground makes this Highland costume
had more anomalous.

PARNELL, THE NEW YORK "HERALD," AND THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

York Herald and the flunkey and toady is "Lord" Mayor of Dublin are ex-lingly wroth because Mr. Parnell has had ceedingly wroth because Mr. Parnell has had the temerity to resent their attacks and expose their schemes to belittle his mission in America. Both the gentlemen have grievances against Mr, Parnell. "Lord" Mayor Gray is member of Parliament from Tipperary, and at one time aspired to the leadership of the Irish members, but, lacking the courage and ability of Mr. Parnell, notwithstanding the support of his own paper, the the support of his own paper, the n's Journal, has dismally failed so tributing his failure to Mr. Parnell, iveral times tried to besmirch that an. Last fall Mr. Gray published an gentleman. Last fall Mr. Gray published an article in his paper in which he charged Mr. Parnell with calling his colleagues "Cowardly Patist rats." This charge, if proved, it was thought would destroy Mr. Parnell's influence among the Irish Catholics, who would naturally resent the term "Papist," but it was proved that the expression used was "Cowardly rats," and this the Irish people generally indersed. Thus was Mr. Gray convicted at the same time of being a liar and a coward. Of course he can never forgive Mr. Parnell for this offense, and in the line of calumny and cowardice he could not ine of calumny and cowardice he could not have selected a better associate than the snob." whom Mr. Fred May so severely

While the Herald was publishing the landdinal McCloskey, and lying cable-m London and Rome, Mr. Gray was nizing his Mansion House Relief opeel to the Mayors of the America

cout as the agent of the most repreresentative body in Ireland, which is
sure to distribute all funds expeditiously
and judiciously, but its members were not
high toned enough for Mr. Gray or the Dublin "Shoneens," and the re was a splendid
opportunity—so Mr. Gray thought—to help
the Herald to throw suspicion on Mr. Parnell's purpose. The Irish agitator is a very
patient man, but that he can, when roused,
deal some telling blows is evidenced by his
reply to Lord Randolph Churchill and his
characterization of the Mansion House Committee.

The composition of the Committee was indeed sufficient to arouse the suspicion of
most intelligent people. Guiness, the porter
man, is a large landed proprietor, and has
prohibited his tenants, under pain of eviction, from attending any of the land meetings; and that he could use funds for political purposes may be judged from the fact
that at the general electaon preceding the last
he was unseated by so friendly a gentleman as
the late Judge Keogh for notorious corruption in procuring his election. Another of
the Committee is Mr. Kinahan, the distiller,
who was one of the active agents of Mr.
Guiness in his work of corruption. These
gentlemen are known in Dublin as "Double
X" and "Double L," on account of the large
quantities of liquid bearing these brands distributed to the Dublin voters. They would
not use funds for political purposes. O no!
Next come a lot of the officials of the Government, which, through its apathy, and
worse, has produced the present deplorable
condition of affairs in Ireland: AttorneyGeneral Gibson, Treasury-Solicitor Lane
Joynt, an electioneering agent, who has been
frequently employed as conducting agent for
rich candidates in the small and notorich candidat

Connaught, and explains why it is that ger

Singo, Ireland, Jan. 14, 1880.—My Dran Bissop: It becomes my urgent duty to make known to your Lordship, and, through your favor, to the clergy and the faithful of your diocese, the destitution which now unhappily prevails in every parish of this Diocese of Elphin, and which every day assumes more alarming proportions. During the last four years of agricultural depression of people gradually lost their means and fell into debt; and within the year which has just closed the failure of crops, the exceptional depreciation of live stock of every kind, and the great mortality in cattle and sheep reduced the great from the coarsest food to support life. The few wet, unwholesome potatoes, save from the bilghted crop of last year ere now other the poor have neither they have neither and the poor have sold or pawned the gas article of clothing, even their very bed in order to buy a little Indian meal, which they could not get on credit. In fact, famine is raphily overspreading this province, and the debility brought on by inwholesom, with the province of the sheet of the poor have had in this lil-fated country a system of poor-law reher; but, as your Lordship may aware, the man, and the family of the man, who occupied so much as one-quarter acro of land, be it in the bog or on the montality nick, either within or without the workhouse. The law will allow him and his family to starve if he does not quality himself for relief by giving up his house and land, and becoming an inmate of the workhouse. Now, as over 80 per cent of those now suffering or la

way to save them from another famine in the coming year.

I therefore appeal with the fullest confidence to your Lordship and to your diocese, in the name of my destitute flock, and of all who need relief in our afflicted country; and I implore you to come speedily to our aid. In this diocese, and I believe throughout the Province of Connaught, there is in each parish a relief committee, who undertake to inquire into all cases of destitution before administering relief. It is through those committees I will distribute the offering you will have the charity to intrust to me.

The fervent prayers of our suffering poor, and of their clergy, will bring down from Heaven blessings a hundred-fold on all our benefactors.

benefactors.

I have the honor to remain, my dear Lord, with most affectionate respect, your Lordship's devoted brother in Christ,

VATICAN AND IRELAND. EXTRACT FROM THE NEW JOURNAL, THE "AURORA," ON THE PRESENT DIFFICULTIES IN IRELAND. Correspondence London Times.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The new Vatican organ,

Rome, Jan. 13.—The new Vatican organ, the Aurora, which has for its direct aim the following of the Pope's movements—that is to say, his spiritual and political movements—without anticipating his intentions or having the air of forcing his hand, and which is justly considered as drawing at least the main part of its inspiration from the Supreme Pontiff himself, publishes a remarkable leader on the actual difficulty in Ireland, of which I send you the following comprehen-

section from stateding any of the land meeting, and that he could use funds for politically and that he could use funds for politic state and the same of the active meeting is an experiment of the committee is Mr. Kinahan, the distiller the committee is the committee of the coverage of the

MAYO.

RARD WORK TRYING TO SERVE PROCESSES.

Correspondence New York Hersid.

DUBLIN, Jan. II.—There was inten se excitement in Mayo on Friday, especially all about Ballindine, where a process-server named Daniel O'Donnell, familiarly shortened into "Dan" and "Daneen," accompanied by twenty-five Constables, under the command of Sub-Inspector Carfor, attempted to serve processes on some tenants living at Kelvine, a small village thirteen miles distant from Balls. O'Donnell was going to serve one of the processes on a man named Kenans, but around the door were a nundred or so women, who said: "We will never leave it!" All this time pelting of mud, and turf, and filth went on, till "Dan" and very many of the Royal Irish were literally covered over with it from head to foot, nor did the Sub-Inspector himself escape. The police proceeded to draw the women from the door. They resisted, and the other portion of which hit many of the women as well as the police. The Sub-Inspector was also hit. Soveral votoes, cried, "Take the processes and tear votoes, cried, "Take the processes and tear votoes, cried, "Take the processes and tear to be anything the firing of sods of turf and some stones continued. Eventually "Dan" succeeded in effecting the service. In clearing the door of the firing of sods of turf and some stones continued. Eventually "Dan" succeeded in effecting the service. In clearing the door of the mouth house to be served, but before reaching it successive efforts were again made to lay hold of "Dan," and the stone-throwing increased. At one time it became so heavy that the Sub-Inspector ordered his men to fall back and It hayoned, which they did. Several votoes and It hayoned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes and It hay oned, which they did. Several votoes—They be some the police of

BOARD OF TRADE.

posed appropriation by Congress for the improvement of the Limekila Crossing at the mouth of the Detroit River, and the deepening and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make it correspond with the improvement now in progress on St. Mary's Canal, and appointed Jesse Spalding, O. W. Potter, W. M. Egan, and P. D. Armour a committee to go to Washington and represent the Board before the House and Senate Committees on Commerce. The project is now before the Committee on Commerce in the House, and the Committee will probably proceed to Washington in a few days to urge that the appropriation be made, to the end that this much desired improvement may be hastened as speedily as possible. Mr. George Clark and Mr. F. A. House, the Committee on Transportation, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The existing facilities for transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard are af times, especially during the winter months, quite insufficient to meet the demands for the movement of property, as is evidenced by the large advance in rates that usually occurs after the closing of the waterroutes; and

Whereas, The direct export and import trade of the West has largely increased within the past few years, and promises to assume even much greater proportions in the future, requiring all the additional facilities that can be practically devised for its prompt and cheap movement; and

Whereas, This Board has learned of the proposed establishment of a new line of rail communication with Port Royal, S. C., there to connect with ocean steamers to the various ports of Europe, by which it is anticipated a large volume of property may be moved at the minimum of expense, and under such arrangements as will insure promptness and dispatch in the conduct of the business; therefore, be it Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of Chicago, That the establishment of the projected line is well worthy the careful consideration of Western merchants and capitalists, to

The Board thereupon adjourned.

modate.

The Board thereupon adjourned.

An Unpleasant Accident.

New York World.

A London paper says that a few days since a young lady, who is the belle of a certain suburb not 100 miles from Charing Cross, and is renowned not only for her charming figure and exquisit taste in dress, but also for her grace and skill as a skater, was fascinating a host of admirers and maddening with lealousy a host of rivals by her feats upon the ice, when she suddenly stumbled and fell. A score of chivalrons gallants sped to the rescue, but before one of them could reach her she had regained her feet. She was wearing a Canadian skating costume. It unfortunately happened in this case that in endeavoring to save herself the lady ripped her stockings with the point of her skate. She was not, however, aware of the mishap, and glided away from her rescuers with her usual graceful rapidity. As she sped along in conscious triumph a strange sound reached her cars, ominously like suppressed laughter. She cast a glance back, and I leave you to imagine her feelings when she saw that her course was marked by a long trail of sawdust. The shapely limb to which the wounded stocking belonged was fast losing its symmetry, and the secret of its shapellness stood revealed. Enough; I draw the veil over her blushes. But I doubt whether she will skate much in public near London this winter.

The Cheatful Woman.

At an onion party in Rockland (Me.) the other evening, a wicked brunet played a high game for kisses. At a party of this description it is the custom for the girls to go into a darkened room, when one of the party bites a mouthful from an onion. A young man is then admitted, and it is his proud privilege to kiss the batch of girls until he is enabled by the taste to determine which one of the party bites a mouthful from an onion. A young man is then admitted, and it is his proud privilege to kiss the batch of girls until he is enabled by the taste to determine which one of the proving the kiss the batch of girls until he is enabled by the

GRANT. Talk by the General on Some Very In-

teresting Points. How He Tried and Failed to Conciliate

Democratic Generals. His Lack of Interest in Military Matters-

Third-Termism in 1876.

From John Russell Young's "Around the World."
"When I took command of the army," said
Gen. Grant on one occasion, "I had a dream
that I tried to realize,—to reunite and recreate the whole army. I talked it over with ate the whole army. I talked it over with Sherman. Sherman and I knew so many fine, brave officers. We knew them in West Point and the army. We had the sympathy of former comradeship. Neither Sherman nor I had been in any way concerned in Eastern troubles, and we knew that there were no better soldiers in the army than some of those who were under a cloud with Mr. Stanton. Then I wanted to make the War as National as possible,

TO BRING IN ALL PARTIES, I was anxious especially to conciliate and recognize the Democratic element. The country belonged as well to the Democrats as to us, and I did not believe in a Republican war. I felt that we needed every musket and every sword to put down the Rebellion. So

lowing themselves a political bias. That is FATAL TO A SOLDIER.

War and politics are so different. I remember my own feelings about the War when it commenced. I could not endure the thought of the Union separating. When I was in St. Louis, the year before Lincoin's election, it made my blood run cold to hear friends of mine, Southern men,—as many of my friends were,—deliberately discuss the dissolution of the Union as though it were a tariff bill. I could not endure it. The very thought of it was a pain. I wanted to leave the country if disunion was accomplished. I could not have lived in the country. It was this feeling that impelled me to volunteer. I was a poor man, with a family. I only wanted to fight for the Union. That feeling carried me through the War. I never felt any special pleasure in my promotions. I was naturally glad when they came. But I never thought of it. The only promotion that I ever rejoiced in was when I was made Major-General in the regular army. I was happy over that, because it made me the junior Major-General in the regular army. I was happy over that, because it made me the junior Major-General in 1 saw it in that promotion. When I was given a higher command, I was sorry, because it involved a residence in Washington, which, at that time, of all places in the country, I disliked, and it dissolved my hopes of a return to the Pacific Coast. I came to like Washington, however, when I knew it. My only feeling in the War was a desire to

SEE IT OVER AND THE REBELLION SUP-Regular Weekly Meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock, President the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the property and the possibility of a dissolution. If never the terms we should take from the South the possibility of a dissolution. If never the terms we should take from the South the possibility of a dissolution. If never the terms we should take from the South the possibility of a dissolution. If never the terms we should take from the South the possibility of a dissolution. If never the count is the possible to even the terms we should take from the South the beauty of a dissolution. If never the terms we should take from the South the possible to considered the terms we should take from the South at the commistion of the Union and the about the despending and object or the mouth of the Detroit River, and the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending and improvement of the St. Mary's River to make the depending I do not remember ever to have considered the possibility of a dissolution. It never en-

was A MORE WICKED WAR

A Mode work altogether lorgiven myself lot going into that. I do not think there ever were supported by the country with the there were were supported by the country with the country with the conduct of our flowers and in the conduct of our flowers and the people, those who had property, were our friends. We could have held Merico, however, and the people, those who had property, were our friends. We could have held Merico, and made it a permanent as section of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans are a good of the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady compared to the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady compared to the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady compared to the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady compared to the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady control to the country with their armies. The Mexicans were good solders, but hady control to the country with their armies and th

matter. But in that day conduct counted against a cadet to such a degree that any special excellence in study would be affected by THE MANNEB IN WHICH HE TIED HIS

special excellence in study would be affected By THE MANNEE IN WHICH HE TIED HIS SHOES.

'Conduct' did not mean necessarily bad, immoral conduct, but late rising, negligence in dress, and so on. Schofield is one of the best mathematicians in the country, and in other respects a very superior man. Yet his marks in conduct kept him down. The same with Sheridan. Poor Sheridan was put back a year in his course for a row with one of his cadets, and was so low in conduct that in the end he only squeezed through. This conduct rule was an injustice in its old operation; and one reason why I assigned Schofield to command West Point was that, knowing how the rule worked in his day, and against so able a man as himself, he might amend it. I think West Point is the best school in the world. I do not mean the highest grade, but the most thorough in its discipline. A boy to go through four years in West Point must have the essential elements of a strong, manly character. Lacking any of these, he must fail. I hear army men say their happiest days were at West Point. The most trying days of my life were those I spent there, and I never recall them with pleasure.

"I was never more delighted at anything." said the General, "than the close of the War. I never liked service in the army,—not as a young officer. I did not want to go to West Point. My appointment was an accident, and my father had to use his authority to make me go. If I could have escaped West Point without bringing myself into disgrace at home, I would have done so. I remember about the time I entered the academy there were debates in Congress over a proposal to abolish West Point. I used to look over the papers, and read the Congressional reports with eagerness, to see the progress the bill made, and hoping to hear that the school had been abolished, and that I could go home to my father without being in disgrace. I never went into a battle was over. I never want to command another army. I take

mar. I felt that we needed every musket and every sword to put down the Rebellion. So when I came East I came prepared and anxious to assign McClellan, Buell, and others to command. I had confidence which, notwithstity and loyalty, confidence which, notwithstanding our differences in politics, has never faltered. But I was disappointed."

The question was asked as to whether Lincoln's Administration prevented Gen. Grant from carrying out this purpose. "Not at all," said the General, "the difficulty was not with the Administration. The Generals were not in a humor to be conciliated. I soon saw may plan was not feasible, and gave it up. I was very sorry, as I should have liked to have had McClellan and Buell, and others I could name, in important commands.

"In looking back at the War," said the General, "It seems most unfortunate for themselves and the country that these officers should not have made the place in the War which their abilities would have commanded, and that they should not have rendered their country the service which every soldier is proud to do. I have always regretted that. We had work for everybody during the War, for those especially who knew the business. What interfered without officers more than anything else was allowing themselves a political bias. That is provided to the service which were the owner of the members about the war when the owner of the members about the war when the owner of the members and the country the service which every soldier is proud to do. I have always regretted that. We had work for everybody during the War, for those especially who knew the business. What interfered without officers more than anything else was allowing themselves a political bias. That is provided to the provided the pleased. But I hardly know what would have comber my own reelings about the War when it commenced. I could not endure it. The very thought of it was a pain. I wanted to leave the country, it distuntions of the Union as though it were a tarifful to the providence devolved upon me.

and have never quite forgiven myself for resigning the command of the army to accept it; but it could not be helped. I owed my honors and opportunities to the Republicanparty, and, if my name could aid it, I was bound to accept. The second nomination was also due to me,—if I may use the phrase,—because of the bitterness of political and personal opponents. My reelection was a great gratification, because it showed me how the country felt. Then came all the discussions about the third term. I gave my views on that in my letters to Senator White, of Pennsylvania. It is not known, however, how strongly I was pressed to enter the canvass as a candidate. I was waited upon formally by a distinguished man, representing the influences that would have controlled the Republicans in the South, and asked to allow my name to be used. This request was supported by men in the Northern States whose position and character are unquestioned. I said then that

Aye, sing that one sweet song, love;
Love, just that one sweet song.
For life is none too long, love—
Ah, love is none too long.
Then just one little song, love;
Love, just one little song.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Dr. Collier, Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Learns the Secret of Past Pailures—The Cane Must Be Thoroughly Ripe When It Is Cut—Sorghum Cane Fleiding More Crystallized Sugar than Louisiana Cane Raised Under Like Conditions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Of course there is sugar in sorghum; it required no investigation by the Agricultural Department to prove that. Everybody has known for the last twenty—years that the juice of the Chinese sugar-cane contained saccharine matter, and there has never been any trouble in making sirup or molasses of some varieties of it. and there has never been any trouble in making sirup or molasses of some varieties of it. The difficulty has been that the sugar in the sirup, when the latter has been obtained, has been, to use a mining term that seems to be appropriate, refractory,—that is, it has refused to crystallize. Almost every year a few farmers in different parts of the country have exhibited in State or county fairs some very good samples of sorghum sugar, and more than once the discovery of a new variety of the plant has been announced, which, it has been said, yielded well in cane sugar; but when an attempt has been made

more than once the discovery of a new variety of the plant has been announced, which, it has been said, yielded well in cane sugar; but when an attempt has been made to repeat the experiment it has generally been attended with failure. The amount of crystallizable sugar which the sorghum has yielded on a second trial has been so small that the cost of producing it has been out of all proportion to its value, and not infrequently the sirup has been almost worthless. And so the producers of sorghum have generally abandoned the attempt to make sugar from Chinese cane, but they have manufactured a yearly increasing amount of sirup which is, indeed, valuable, but for which there is a large market only at the distileriers, and that at a moderate price.

The reasons for the failure of sorghum jude to produce sugar have not been definitly known. Farmers who have experimented with the plant have very generally supposed that some varieties of cane raised under any circumstances and on any soil contained more sucrose or crystallizable sugar than others, and have tried one kind after another with varying success. Once in a while a man has obtained a good crop of sugar, but the next year, although he planted the same variety of sorghum, cut it at exactly the same date, and treated the juice as he had treated it the y-ar before, his crop has been small, almost all molasses and very little sugar. Then experiments have been made in the treatment of the sirup with no more satisfactory results; and agricultural chemists who studied the subject finally settled down to the opinion that the saccharine matter in sorghum consisted chiefty of glucose or uncrystallizable sugar, but they seem to have been unable to account for the fact that once in five or six years a good crop of sorghum sugar was made.

The Commissioner of Agriculture collected a considerable quantity of the seeds of the particular variety of Chinese cane from which the most important investigations were to be made. Given the variety Gen. Le Duc distributed, yielded m

Variety.	Development of plant.	Date.	Per cent sucrose in juice Per cent stucose in juice
Honduras La. Ribbon Cane. La. Ribbon Cane.	Seed head just out. Seed hardening. Seed ripe, hard, dry After hard frost. Seed head just out. Seed head just out. Seed hard ripe, dry After hard frost. Seed hard ripe, dry After hard frost. Seed ripe in milk. Seed nearly ripe. Seed ripe and hard. After hard frost. Seed head not out. Seed just in milk. Seed hardening. After hard frost. Plant 1878. Plant 1878.	Aug. 16 Sept. 16 Oct. 29 Aug. 6 Aug. 8 Sept. 13 Oct. 29 July 26 Aug. 28 Sept. 27 Oct. 29 Aug. 13 Sept. 13 Oct. 20 Oct. 20 Nov. 10	3.7 3 1.5 14 .5 15 1.1 17 5.5 1 5.2 6 1.4 13 1.8 13 3.5 4 1.4 13 2.2 15 2.1 13 3.5 8 1.3 15 1.3 15 1.3 15 1.3 15 1.3 14

perience has proven this assumption to be correct. On the other hand, a variety of sor ghum has now and then been planted that was so rapid in its growth that it matured be fore the farmer thought of cutting it,—almost before he knew it,—and a good crop of sugar has been the result. But the succeeding year the season would be a little backward, or from some other cause the caue would ripen a little later, so that it would then be cut green and the crop would be a failure. The success that has attended the cultivation of sorghum in various parts of the country this year, from seeds distributed from the Agricultural Department, has in great measure been accidental. Gen. Le Due knew that farmers had met with better success in cultivating Early Amber sorghum, and that, ordinarily treated, it contained more success than other varieties, and he was enthusiastic on the subject of raising sorghum sugar, but I doubt if, at the beginning of the season, he knew why its sirup crystallized more readily, although he may have suspected the reason. The explanation, of course, is that the Early Amber ripens so rapidly that there is less danger that the farmer will cut it before it is mature.

In addition to this, Mr. A. J. Russell, of Crystal Lake, Ill., began last fall the mannfacture of sugar from sorghum raised by farmers in his neighborhood, much of it from seeds obtained from the Agricultural Department. He made \$2,000 pounds of the sugar, which was of excellent quality, and he sold it in Chicago for 10 cents a pound. A barrel of it was sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and it has been pronounced by experts, who have examined samples of it, to be a first-class article. The conclusions of Dr. Collier, therefore, have in a measure been sustained by the experience of others.

Many particulars of the process of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, the cost of machinery, estimates of the probable product of sugar to an acre, and description of experiments with the juice of corn-stalks, must be reserved for another letter. Z

THE SECOND FIDDLERS.

What They Are Doing for Gen. Grant.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—One of the troubles CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—One of the troubles which a musical director encounters is to restrain the second fiddles and brasses; the second fiddle will seek to lead, and the brasses have an unconquerable tendency to advertise their importance by an unwarranted use of wind. Something like this appears to afflict the ordinary public man with Executive aspirations. He cannot keep his second fiddles in restraint, while the brazen members of his following turn harmony into such fearful discord by their untimely performances that they disgust and alarm the country.

To an ordinary observer, the ambitious Second Fiddles have seriously affected the success of the "boom" on which Gen. Grant seemed to be carried so safely a few months or weeks ago. Then, despite the General's own disclaimers, and his own positive refusal to speak a word concerning a candidacy for a third term on his part, the heart of the country warmed to the hero, to the modest states—

try warmed to the hero, to the modest s man, and the unassuming gentle on whom had been bestowed honors and plaudits of the world. So as the business was between Grant the American people, so long as there harmony and confidence, respect and ad tion, the General had only to expression, and the people would have hastens respond. This unanimity was the mor markable because during Gen. Grant's years in the Presidency there had strong objections, and something even of decorous criticism, which in 18.6 found voice in a protest against. a "third te But this hostility and this criticism silenced, and the country welcomed bachis native land the man who had prese unchanged and undimmed his love and votion to the American Union, Ame Constitution, and American people. We ever memory may have survived of othorable parasites in Tormer days was ished under the conviction that the Gen try warmed to the hero, to the mod

while hundred of farmer succeeded well distributed by Gen. Le Duc, it was not unit now the close of the season of 1570 that the close of the season of

The last three samples were of Louisians cane, cut at the highet of the grinding series of cut at the highet of the grinding series of the first of the grinding series of the first of the grinding series of the form specimens of sorghum when cut at full maturity was greater (15.04 per cent) than in the juice of the four specimens of sorghum in the same amount of the three samples of Louisiana cane (14.43 per cent). In other words, a given amount of sorghum in the same amount of the pictor of the four ships of those brought out by this interesting experiment.

This inquiry has led Dr. Coiller to the following conclusions:

(1) That each of the varieties of sorghum mentioned (and there is no reason to suppose that they do not fairly represent all the varieties known) yields a juice which is as rich in crystallizable sugar as that of the Louisians sugar-cane.

(2) That in order to obtain the maximum amount of sucrose or cane-sugar, the sorghum should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before it is cut.

Dr. Coiller's rules for raising a crop of sorghum sugar are, therefore:

(3) Flow the seeds to become hard and in the chore the stalk is cut.

This is all there is in the wonderful discoveries of modern times, if it shall come to be classed and changed the customs of the cut and the commands by the Agricultural Department, and in the content of sorghum for the last quarter of a century has in a few exceptional cases been successful, but generally attended with failure. Varieties of the plant that require a long season in which to ripen have been planted in the Northern States and the stalks.

Extract—Fer persons suffering from exclusion for the submit of the cuttons of the civilized world, it is simplicity itself.

If Dr. Coiller's conclusionis are correct it is now very easy to understand why the cultivation of sorghum for the last quarter of a century has in a few exceptional cases been successful, but generally attended with failure. Varieties of the plant that require a long season in which to ripen have been plant

Stocks Inactive, with Unimportant Fluctuations.

Sovernment Four Per Cents Reach the Highest Point Yet Made.

Large Bank Clearings-Local Financial News.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Generally Lower.

and Provisions.

FINANCIAL.

The rise in 4 per cents, which were sold in New ork at 105%, and closed at 105% asked, the ghest price yet made, and the duliness in ocks were the features of the day's business, he rise in as is due to a pressure of funds for yestment. That investors should be willing to o much as 10% for a 4 per cent security as a lack of confidence in the present of the prices of other interest-bearing ities. The abstinence of the public from mass of stocks, as revealed in the decreasolume of stock transactions, shows that pinion extends to speculative securities. In a few days the dealings on the New York Exchange have fallen from over 450,000 to less than 200,000. All that is given out public in the papers is in favor of higher. There can be no question that the bulk ocks is largely held by the great opa, who bought them after the November, and that the public have not bought any amount of them. As to what means are to be used to induce the public to buy, and siffer, as they always do. The figures blished yesterday show that stock quotativenced with only four exceptions from 5 cents in January, an average rise for the ents in January, an average rise for the st of about 5 per cent. Evidently this

marterly dividend of \$3 per share from not us has been declared by Pullman's Palace-ompany, payable on and after Feb. 16 to solders of record Feb. 2.

6s opened at 90%, and closed at 91. bonds in New York last week the In railroad bonds in New York last week the ansactions were large, especially during the arry portion of the week, when a buoyant tone haracterized the dealings, and a higher range of rices prevailed. The advance ranged from % to % per cent, and was most marked in Houston Great Northern and International seconds urchasing Committee receipts. Kansas & exas, Erie, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana entral issues. Toward the close there was ome reaction under sales to realize profits, but the final dealings showed some recovery. The final dealings showed some recovery. The final dealings showed some recovery. The same carry investment through us absolutely safe. Our sales during the year 189 have

Texas. Erie, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central issues. Toward the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits, but the final dealings showed some recovery. The high-priced issues generally made a further improvement, and the advance brought out offerings of only small amounts.

The 4s opened in New York at 105 bid and 105% asked, and advanced to 105% asked, with sales at 105%. In Chicago, the 4s were 104% and 105%; the 4%s were 107% and 106%, the 5s 102% and 106%.

Foreign exchange was depressed in anticipation of larger exports. The posted rates were 483% and 484%. New York actual rates were 481% and 484%. In Chicago actual rates were the same as in New York. Sterling commercial bills were 489% (2477. Paris bills were 625%. Antwerp 525%, and Havre 525%. German commercial bills were 73%. Specie importations for the week ending Jan. 30 amount to \$185,042, of which \$21,431 was gold and \$163,631 silver. The total since Jan. 1 is \$88,068, consisting of \$26,221 gold and \$36,29,15 silver. From Aug. 1, 1879, to Jan. 30, 1880, the importations reach \$78,891,719, including \$75,-611,409 gold and \$3,082,315 silver. Of this amount, \$46,027,611 has been received from the Continent, \$25,571,884 from Great Britain, and \$6,594,224 from West Indies and South America.

New York exchange was firm at 25,250 per \$1,000,000.

West Town 5s sold at 102; Cook County 5s at 104; Cook County 7s of 1885 at 107%; and \$36,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s at 106%. Chamber of Commerce stock sold on the Mining Board at 55%. A feeling of weakness in the stock has been caused by the refusal of the Directors of the Board of Trade to take a long lease of an adjoining hall for which they were negotiating, on the ground there is not a \$100 local bond of any kind to be got on the market. There are no \$100 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s at 106%. Chamber of Commerce, 50 shares at 65%; Leviathan, 500 at 20; 1,000 at 23%, seller 10; Chamber of Commerce, 50 shares at 65%; Leviathan, 500 at 20; 1,000 at 23%, seller 10; Chamber o

stress are smile action were wire rottowing diffe	PRITOTIE
were made:	Section 1
MORNING CALL	
Dia.	Asked.
Leviathan	25
Consolidated Pacific.	500
DOMON UNDSCHORAGE	130
Cook Cobrity 5s. 10354 West Chicago 5s. 10154	1064
West Chicago is1013	102
	107
	SELECTION OF SELEC
AND A MER INCOME.	10734
United States 4s	****
First National Bank	****
Fifth National Bank. 135 Commercial National Bank. 136	
Home National Bank	100
Merchants' National Bank	100

National Bank of Iblnois	
Morchants' Savings Loan & Trust Co. 15014	

	115
	210
Chicago West Division Ballway	100
Chicago City Railway1974	200
Gaslight & Coke Company	150
Gaslight & Coke Company	20
	30
Traders Insurance Company	11796
Chamber of Commerce	66
Inter-State 44	
APTERNOON CALL	SELECTION SELECTION
Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	25
Original Reystone	450
onsondated Pacine	450
Marco Composition of the Composi	130
Silver Cliff	224

The personal difficulties between Mr. Keene and Mr. Gould are responsible, in part at least, according to the New York Tribune, for the conflict between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the overland railroads. When the consolidation of the Union Pacific took place recently, James R. Keene, who had been a Director of the old Company, was left out of the Board of the consolidated Company. It is said that Mr. Keene expressed great displeasure and threatened vengeance. He was a large holder

of Pacine Mail stock, which be claims that he was led to buy by the assurances of his associates in the Union Pacific Board that a new contract would be made. Shortly afterwards the officers of the consolidated Company refused even to consider the demands of the Stesimship Company. This refusal was followed by a declaration of war in freight-rates by the Pacific Mail Company.

laration of war in freight-rates by the Pacific Mail Company.

As to Erie, the New York Dealy Bulletin says that rumors are pientiful that the Vanderbilts have become interested in it. Whether this is so or not, it is known that their immediate friends, like Mr. D. O. Mills, of California, and his friend Mr. Keene, have of late been large buyers of the stocks and bonds of the Company. In fact, Mr. Keene is said to be selling "puts" and "straddles" on Erie; and all the Vanderbilt brokers, while not saying much that can be quoted, talk as if they believed that a rise in Erie is imminent. Since the sale of 250,000 shares of New York Central to the Syndicate, which included the Wabash managers, it ought to have caused no surprise to see the gradual development of a plan which brought the Erie and New York Central and the Wabash system, with its extensive ramifications, into close business unity.

extensive ramifications, into close business unity.

In Boston last week the market was fairly active throughout, but toward the close a little less vigorous zone, one of the natural "rests" after long-continued advances. Atchison & Nebraska declined from 79 to 77%. Atchison & Topeka moving up steadily from 131% to 134%, made a jump to 138%, closing at 138% bid. It is understood that this Company—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—and Jay Gould have made an amicable settlement of their differences in reference to freight traffic. Burlington & Missouri, 143% to 148, then 140 and back to 142, closing at 141% asked, 150% bid: Cedar Rapids, 106% to 111; Chicago & Western Michigan declined from 65 to 64%; Cincunnati & Sandusky, 18% to 17%, but closed at 17% bid. Detroit, Lansing & Northern common advanced from 90, Jan. 1, to 98; preferred, no sales; last sales at 110; both these stocks will pay a dividend of 3% per cent Feb. 1. Kansas City & Fort Scott declined from 76 to 45%; preferred, 78 to 78. Kansas City & St. Joseph a little dull at 70, a decline from 74. Little Rock weakened from 30% to 56%, but the earnings and land sales for January will undoubtedly give the stock another boom next weed. Ogdensburg has been very active through the week, but declined from 34% to 31%. The preferred advanced from 75 to 82080. It must eventually go to par as matters now look. Pueblo opened the week at 89, receded to 87%, and, later, moved up to 93, closing at 92 bid, 92% asked.

The annual statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company for 1879

advance.	later, moved up to 33, closing at 92 bid, 92%		
The advices sent out by New York brokers	asked.		
were encouraging, and were generally in favor	The annual statement of the Delaware, Lack-		
of higher prices, especially for Erie and the	awanna & Western Railroad Company for 1879		
Vanderbilt stocks The result of the day's	shows, gross earnings from all sources, \$19,942,-		
fluctuations were more gains than losses, but	290; less expenses, \$16,131,839; balance net earn-		
the gains were all light, while some of the losses were heavy. New York Central made 3, to	ings, \$3,810,451; deduct interest on bonds and rentals of leased roads, \$3,624,430; actual profit		
130%; Michigan Central &, to 92; Lake Shore 34.	for year, \$186,021; add surplus income to Dec. 31.		
to 104%; St. Paul &, to 78%; Union Pacific %,	1878, \$4,346,125; total, \$4,532,146. The entire cost		
to 834: Erie %, to 48%; the preferred %, to 78%;	of the change of gauge, heretofore kept as an		
Ohio & Mississippi &, to 31%; Iron Mountain %,	The same and the s		
to 564; St. Joe 4, to 40%; the preferred 4, to			
	I me company i manney i detection i new inter income		
71%; Lackawanna %, to 86%; Jersey Central			
%, to 824; Kansas & Texas %, to 47%; Wabash	GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
%, to 46%; Western Union %, to 104%; Chesa-	TI S. Sa of 'SI		
peake & Ohio 114, to 28; the first preferred 14,	U. S. new 5s of '81		
to 31%; Chiengo, St. Louis & New Orleans %, to	U.S. Hew together the little in the little i		
40%; Pacific Mail %, to 38%.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF		
The losses were: Central Arizona %, to 12%:			
Pullman Palace-Car Company 214, to 12214; Ohio	Sterling 48214 ASOL N		
& Mississippi preferred %, to 67%; Indianapolis,	Belgium		
Bidomington & Western 2%, to 40%; Sioux City	France		
34, to 38%; Central Pacific 14, to 82; Lake Erie	Germany 9537 8		
& Western %, to 31%; Louisville & Nashville 2,	Holiand 40 40 Y		
to 120; Northern Pacific preferred 4, to 57%:			
San Francisco preferred %, to 57; the common	Norway 27/4 B Sweden 27/4 Denmark 27/4 It		
1, to 45; Reading %, to 69; Wabash preferred %.			
to 71%; Canada Southern 1%, to 70%; and North-	COMMERCIAL BILLS. Sixty days.		
western %, to 90%.	Sterling		
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota sold in	France		
Boston at 50%, and Flint & Pere Marquette was	Marks 9376		
25 bid.	cl		
	FIELD LINDLEY & CO.		

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 La Salle-st., Chicago, STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange ALBERT M. DAY, Manage

and we try to make every investment through us absolutely self-. Our sales during the year 18th have absolutely self-. Our sales during the year 18th have absolutely self-. Our sales during bar should be a self-. Our sales during barias, meetly to Easted more than two million of dollars, meetly to Easted more self-. Our customers free of charcollect the interest for our customers free of charcollect the interest and the sales and West, with some of whom we have had dealings for the last ten years. Call and examine for yourself, whether you wish to make a large or small investment.

GEO. O. MARCY & CO.,

No. 18I La Sulle-st., Chicago, Ill.

We are always in the market for the purchase of any such securities, issued by counties, towns or cities.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent
Railroad First
MORTGAGE BONDS.
Milwaukee & St. Paul 1sts, bearing 7 per cent, due in
1908, are for sale at 1089 and interest.

CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS.

COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO SPER CENT BONDS. THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY UNITED STATES BONDS

. LOCAL INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Also pay the highest market price for Chicago City Scrip. TRASE & PRANCIS,

Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, New YORK, New YORK, Feb. 3.—Governments strong and higher.
Railroad bonds firm and generally higher.
State securities doll.

Railroad bonds firm and generally higher.
Railroad bonds firm and generally higher.
State securities dull.
The stock market was dull and weak in the early dealings. The general list declined ¼ to 1½ per cent, while Chicago, St. Louis & New Orseans fell off 2½ and Canada Southern 3½ per cent. During the afternoon a strong tone set in, and prices advanced ¼ to 2½, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canada Southern, and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans leading the upward movement.
The principal activity was in Eric and Lake Shore. Louisville & Nashville was exceptionally weak, and declined? per cent.
The announcement that the Treasury would buy \$11,000,000 in bonds for the sinking fund had a buoyant effect or share speculation. The strength in Eric shares, as well as bonds, was due to reports that a contract with the New York Contral for a portion of the New England business, and also for some of the truffe of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern at Buffalo, had been signed. There was an active and strong buying of Chesapeake & Ohio securities, based on the fact that the Western link is to be pushed to completion, and the road connected with the raflway system of the West. The stocks of this Company rose 102, and the bonds 1½ 02. Large purchases were made by strong parties, who apparently are in possession of important facts concerning the future of the property.

The reports about a syndicate in Lake Shore revived again to-day, but nothing definit in egard thereto was announced. There is a pool at the stock, and this may be the foundation of in the stock, and this may be the foundation of the report.

Arrangements are in progress with a view to funding the indebtedness to Panama of the Pacific Mail. The amount has been largely reduced during the past year, and the Directors of the latter Company are willing to advance money enough to pay off the debt and fund the amount. The agents of the Company are busily canvassing among the principal shippers for time-contracts on freight.

It is reported freight-rates on petroleum will be advanced by all the trunk lines at an early day.

as compared with the same period last year, was \$140,185.

The earnings of the Northwestern Roads for January show an increase of \$110,000.

The earnings of the New York Central Road for January were between \$700,000 and \$800,000 larger than last year.

The transactions were 165,000 shares, of which the transactions were 165,000 shares, of which

larger than last year.

The transactions were 163,300 shares, of which 6,000 were Canada Southern, 10,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 9,000 Lackawanna, 57,000 Eric, 2,000 Et. Joe, 2,000 Iron Mountain, 6,000 Kansas & Texas. 16,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Michigan Central, 1,400 Northwestern, 2,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Pacific Mail, 6,500 St. Paul, 14,000 Wabash & Pacific, 2,400 Western Union, 2,000 Union Pacific, and 1,600 St. Paul & Sioux City.

Money market easy at \$266 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5,55% per cent.

Sterling exchange, 4814; sight, 4944.

t	Sterling exchange, 481%; sight, 484%.
,	Produce exports for the week, \$6,323,000.
ï	
ı	U. S. 1881
ŧ	New &6
ŧ	STATE BONDS.
á	
H	Louisiana 40 Tennessee 3114 Consol
3	Consol
1	Bt. d0
9	BTOCKS.
ŝ	Rock Island16% H. & St. Jo, pfd 71%
	Fort Wayne 115 St. L. & San Fran 45
	Pittsburg 11234 St. L. & S. F., pfd 5534
0	Illinois Central 1004 Do, 1st preferred 77
	Panama 170 1
	Chicago & Alter and 117 Union Pacific 93
	New York Central 130 Kansas Pacific IS
	Harlem 150 Northern Pacific 3394
	Lake Shore1009 Northern Pacific, prd. 57%
	Michigan Central 92 Houston & Tayas 784
	Chicago & Alton. 165 Chicago & Alton. 167 Chicago & Alton. 168 Chicago & Alton. 168 Chicago & Chicag
	Erie, preferred 73 Atlantic & Pacific Tel. 43
a	Northwestern 90% Pacific Mail 35%
	St. Paul. 786 Reading 886
	St. Paul, preferred1034 Adams Express10734
	St. Paul & Minnesota. 50 Wells Fargo
	St. Paul & Sloux City 399 American Express 56
	Del. Lack & Western 95% Onickelly or 294
	St. P. & S. C., pfd 78 United States Express 48 Del., Lack. & Western 886 Quickellver. 224 Morris & Essex 186 Quickellver, preferred 65 Delaware & Hudson. 7544 Leadville 354
ă	Delaware & Hudson. 7516 Leadville
3	Delaware & Hudson. 195 Leadville
3	O. & M., preferred if II P land grants 11334
3	Chesapeake & Ohio 22% U. P. sinking funds 119
3	Mobile & Ohio 25 Lehigh & Wilkesbarrell3
3	C. C. A. I. C. Columbus 784 St. L. & Sloux City Istalii
1	Ind Ch & Lafavette 10012 Pula accounts m
1	B. C. R. & M. 19 Central Arisons. D Alton & Terre Hante. 294 Caribon. 34 A. & T. H., preferred. & Excelsior. 224 W. St. L. & F. 46 W. St. L. & P. pfd. 11 Ontario 856
1	Alton & Terre Hante. 24% Caribon 4%
ı	Wabash St L. & P 484 Homostaka
ı	W., St. L. & P., pfd 71 Ontario
1	Hannibal & St. Jo 40% Standard 8134
1	POREIGN.

PORRIGN.
LONDON, Feb. 3.—Consols, 98 5-16.
American securities—New 58, 105%; 44/s, 1114;
48, 108; Illinois Central, 108; Pennsylvania
Central, 54; Erie, 49%; seconds, 43/4; Reading, 354. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £10,000.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Rentes, 827 30c.

BERLAN, Feb. 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,422,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 3.—The following tations at the Stock Board Pioga.... North Bons California Chollar & Potosi Consolidated Virginia Crown Point.... 5% Lady Washingto 1% Black Hawk.... 7% Silver King.... 1% Beal Del Norte. 2 Wales. 9 Leopard. 29-32 Kossuth. 416 South Noo

Bosron, Mass., Feb. 3.—The following are the

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 3: The premises No. 30 Throop st, dated Jan. 29 (M. J. McArdle to Patrick Rirby).

West Twentieth st, 12 ft e of Lincoln, sf, 34x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (J. H. Osborne to David Kunst). \$ 2,450 Kunst).
Throop st, 700 ft s of Twenty-second, e f, 200x
214 ft to Sampson's Canal, dated Jan. 20 (Luke
C. Queal to Jacob Beidler).
North Haisted st, 95 ft n of Willow, w f, 28x131
ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 23 (Carl 20,000 1,200 ton. Thirteenth st. 28i ft e of Wood. st. 24x125 ft. dated Feb. 2 (D. Wilkins to John Igerst). Waubansta av. 454-10 ft w of Dudley st. n f. 342-1030 ft. dated Jan. 30 (F. J. Hener to J. Ott).

Sutierfield st. 225 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f. 25 Butterfield st, 225 ft s of Twenty-ninth, w f, 25 x 100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (M. B. Rosenthai to L. M. Forrestar) 400

Sattlerness st. 22 hts of I wenty-nints, wt. 22 rill ft. dated Feb. 3 (M. B. Bosenthai to L. M. Forrester).

Lot on court bet Blue Island av and Throop st. and 18: ft nof Bighteenth st. e f. 24x7 ft. dated Jan. 22 (M. Tupper to T. & A. Bartusek).

West Twentieth st. 120 ft w of Paulina nf. 24x 124 ft. dated Jan. 28 (Northwestern Sirup Company to C. Rempe).

Hoyne sv. bet Congress and Harrison sts. e f. 25x110/3; ft. dated Feb. 3 (John B. Weeks to August Tidholm).

Michigan av, near Twenty-eighth st. wf. 30x100 ft. and improvements, dated Jan. 30 (George A. Seavorns to Charles W. Maybury).

Burling st. bet Belden and Webster avs. wf. 25%21/25 ft. dated Jan. 15 (Benry B. Fallows to S. A. Whitfield).

Wabash av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts. wf. 60x122 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 3 (Master in Canacory to Avery J. Smith).

Wabash av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
S. Brof. Milha	1800.	1879.	1880.	1879.
our, bris	5,712	15,131	4.511	14.297
heat, bu	18,598	87,430	14,072	31,630
rn, bu	188,702		100,605	49.832
its, bu	21,414	20,189	18,563	16,314
re, bu	2,719		3,968	1.228
rley, bu	12,754	11,703	7,721	11,481
ass seed, lbs	241,430	870,085	136,442	214, 156
axseed, lbs	137,600	********	48,400	92,140
room-corn, lbs	14,810	40,000	1,270	64,685
ef. tes			5,272,181	6,857,356
ef, bris	********	********	3	
rk, bris		127	120	967
rd, lbs	351,560	573,373	462	540
llow, lbs	63,850	129,968	1,135,512	2,377,073
itter, lbs	106,940	204,163	23,900	21,900
essed hogs, No.	827	902	277,337	152,794
ve hogs, No	12.834	21.606	421 3.368	736
ttle, No	2,551	2.543	1,728	6,175
eep. No	1.483	476	818	6%
des, lbs	180,711	200,841	206.200	379
ghwines, brls	170	*********	50	371,839
00i, lbs	21,520	9.040	75,100	45,090
tatoes, bn	1,840	1,787	52	40,000
al, tons	7,377	7,751	2.842	1,438
y. tons	200	122	99	96
mber, m ft	353	408	1,599	1.858
ingles, m	540	476	220	80
t bris	379	1,297	1,702	3.263
ultry, ibs	120,579	45,808	600	108,715
gs, pkgs	186	41	36	58
eese, bxs	1,084	1,284	623	2,088
en apples, bris.	454	1,153	106	441
us, burnennel	2,101	879	704	743
Vithdrawn from	n store d	turing M	Ionday f	or city

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption, 1,682 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars winter wheat, 34 cars No. 2 spring, 29 cars No. 3 do. 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (74 wheat); 156 cars No. 2 corn, 49 cars high-mixed, 37 cars new mixed, 10 cars no grade (248 corn); 8 cars white

regard thereto was announced. There is a pool in the stock, and this may be the foundation of the report.

Arrangements are in progress with a view to funding the indebtedness to Panama of the Pacific Mail. The amount has been largely reduced during the past year, and the Directors of the latter Company are willing to advance money enough to pay off the debt and fund the amount. The agents of the Company are busily canvassing among the principal shippers for time-contracts on freight.

It is reported freight-rates on petroleum will be advanced by all the trunk lines at an early day.

The following resolution was adopted by the Stock Exchange to-day:

Resolved, That the Law Committee of the New York Stock Exchange be authorized and required to take cognizance of any complaints made by any one against any persons or firms who represent themselves as doing their business through or at the New York Stock Exchange, and who, it is alleged, are doing a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and, if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and, if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and, if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and, if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and, if they are satisfied that the parties complained of are carrying on a fraudulent business, to investigate fully and with the utinost care all cases that may be placed before them; and the full care to a support of the cars no.

new seller February, and \$7.40 for March. Short ribs closed at \$6.50 for March. Spring wheat closed 146 lower, at \$1.19% for spot and \$1.21 for March. Corn closed 146% lower, at 376 spot, and 414% for May. Oats closed easier, at 37% for May and 23% for February. Rye was firm at 75% for fresh No. 2 and at 756 seller March. Barloy was 26 higher, closing at 84% for February No. 2 and at 61620 spot extres. Hogs closed 56 lower, at \$4.306 4.55 for light and at \$4.3664.70 for heavy. Cattle were active and firmer, selling at \$2.2565.10 for inferior to choice.

The dry-goods market offered no specially new features. There is a slowly-increasing demand, and prices continue to advance. Boots and shoes are beginning to receive some attention, and dealers look for an early and active spring trade. In the grocery market there was nothing new to note. Coffees and sugars were again reported easy, while for teas, rice, spices, and in most other lines the feeling was fairly steady. Trade was quiet. No changes of importance were noted in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits. Fish remained firm. Canned goods continue in liberal request, and command full prices. There was a firm market for cheese. Butter was quiet. Dealers in oils reported a quiet and steady market. Prices of pig-iron were firm, with Nos. 8, 4 and 5 Lake Superior charcoal quoted scarce at \$60.00.

Lumber continues in moderate demand and

steady. The orders are chiefly from points to the Southwest, where stocks are reduced, and the spring trade starts a little earlier than farther north. Metals and hardware were firm, the demand continuing good for January, and the different kinds of iron are quoted strong at the advance noticed a few days ago. The wool, broom-corn, hide, and hay markets exhibited no changes of importance. The leading varieties of grass seeds were firmer, orders for them being more numerous, with small offerings. Poultry was in fair request and steady. The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 3,15° bris of flour, 75,434 bu wheat, 255,521 bu corn, 814 pkgs pork, 19,041 boxes meats. or lading: 3,157 bris of flour, 75,434 bu wheat, 255,527 bu corn, 814 pkgs pork, 19,041 boxes meats, 10,253 cases canned do, 4,440 pkgs lard, 420 bris beef, 108 bris tongues, 2,118 pkgs butter and cheese, 569 bris tallow, 183,506 lbs seeds, 793 bris oat-meal, 156 bris lard oil.

The following are the footings of the official report of result in the content of the official report of result in the content of the official report of result in the case of the official report of result in the case of the official report of the o

report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago: 2 spring. 3 spring. al wheat

These figures show an increase during last week of 101,702 bu of wheat, 283,221 bu corn, 4,012 bu rye, and a decrease of 14,336 bu oats, 22,513 bu barley. Total increase, 352,029 bu.

Also affoat in harbor, 141,880 bu wheat and .603,923 bu corn. Total in store and affoat, wheat, 8,832,891 bu; orn, 6,091,538 bu; all kinds, 17,043,354 bu. The following table shows the quantity of grain in store in the leading elevators, with their ominal capacity in bu:

The following are the total receipts of the artiles named from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31; 231,111 bris flour, 1,668,400 bu wheat, 4,172,877 bu corn, 687,810 bu oats, 97,939 bu rye, 355,727 bu barley, 4,442,397

Ibs butter, 573,063 live hogs, 105,964 head of cattle, 1,041,914 lbs wool, 214,876 tons coal, 8,273,600 ft of Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 hs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liv-erpool were 64% c on meats and lard, and 55c on

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: Total, bu....

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active and at times quite dull. The market was depressed early by rather free offerings from parties who were evidently weakened by the report of very large stocks of pork and lard on hand. But the offerings were all taken, and then there was a partial reaction, in sympathy with an advance of 6d on lard in Inverpool. Our shipments of meats showed a large increase; some of the ribs delivered on February contracts are going out to consumers.

sumers.

MESS PORK—Declined 20c per brl, and reacted 10c, closing 10c below the latest prices of Monday, at \$12.33%@12.35 for round lots, spot, or seller the month, \$12.53%@12.35 for March, and \$12.67%@12.70 for April. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls seller February at \$12.35%@12.40; 35,250 brls seller March at \$12.45@12.69%; and 3,500 brls seller April at \$12.65@12.77%. Total, 46,-000 brls.

\$12.35.612.60; \$3.250 bris seller March at \$12.45.612.634; and \$3.500 bris seller April at \$12.65.613.775. Total, 46, -000 bris.

LARD—Declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed 24.656 below the latest prices of Monday, at \$7.325.67.35 for march, and spot, or seller the month, \$7.45.61.735 seller March, and spot, or seller the month, \$7.45.61.735 seller March, and spot, or seller the month, \$7.45.61.735 for remarch, and spot, or seller the month, \$7.45.61.735 seller March, and spot, or seller the month, \$7.45.61.735 for remarch, and spot, or seller April. Sales were reported of 100 to seller April 14.750 lcs.

MEATS—Were quiet, except in local futures, and declined \$6.000 tox seller April 25.000 tox seller April 25.000 by seller 100 bs in sympathy with pork and lard. Sales were reported of 100,000 lbs long clears at \$1.224; 2.05,000 lbs short ribs at \$6.35 seller April 200,000 lbs short shoulders seller April 200,000 lbs green hams at \$6.50 seller March, 56.50 se BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, the trading being mostly in small lots on local account, with little change in prices. Exporters were doing nothing. Sales were limited to 175 bris vinters and 25 bris rye flour on private terms; 560 bris spring extrus, partly at 8.2526.50; 175 bris no grade at 83.2526.50; and 25 bris buckwheat at 44.00. Total, 960 bris. Export extrus were quoted at 85.0526.50; neachs, and double extrus do at 85.2526.50; 175 bris no grade at 83.2526.50; and 25 bris buckwheat at 44.00. Total, 960 bris. Export extrus were quoted at 85.0526.51; neachs, and double extrus do at 85.2526.52; 1 car wheat-serceming at 51c per bn. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at 314.00514.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was a shade less active, and easier, though averaging better than the preceding day. It declined 196, and reasted 196, closing to below the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were inactive and dull at a decline of is per quarter, while New York was quoted 496 lower early, but reacted slightly later. The news caused a rather weak feeling here and made buyers hold back, so that several outcrugs were not taken, and sollers withdrew in consequence, which induced a reaction, but there was not at any time a good demand. Our stocks are still increasing, though the receipts have fallen off to a low piont, and it is difficult to sell the wheat which arrives on track threonisting do teller by an active rail movement, invited by reduced freight rates. But the wheat in store is all being carried by capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 capital, and there is no pressure to sell. 196 ca

76600 on track; and 400 bu at the free on board. Total, 8400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and higher. No. 2 futures advanced about 2c, with a few sales, and the lower grades of cash were scarce and firm. The receipts continue small, and the stock is slowly decreasing. No. 2 sold at 80c soller March, and at 854c soller February. Fresh No. 2 was quoted at 80c, and extra 3 at 16600c. Fresh No. 2 was quoted at 80c, and extra 3 at 16600c. Soller March was quoted at 80c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 3 at 60c; 800 bu by sample at 680 fre on track; and 1,600 bu at 60c81c delivered. Total, 9,600 bu. pie at 6367fc on track; and 1,000 bu at 5068fc delivered. Total, 9,500 bu.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 25,000 bu at \$1,204 for February, 3,21,562,1214 for March, 81,225,621,224 for April, and 9c for the year. Oats—30,000 bu at \$12,004,255 for May. Mess pork—3,500 bris at \$12,504,255 for May. Lard—1,750 tes \$1,25 for March at \$12,504,255 for May. Lard—1,750 tes \$1,25 for March and \$12,504,255 for May. Lard—1,750 tes \$1,25 for March and \$12,504,255 for May. Lard—2,750 tes \$1,25 for March and \$1,504,251 for for April.

APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was \$4c for wareh and \$1,504,251 for for foreings. Sales were made at \$1,214,601,214 for lessing at \$1,214,601,214 for weak under free offerings. Sales were made at \$1,214,601,214 for March, closed as \$1,214,601,214 for March and at \$12,25,601,251 for larger at \$1,200 bris at \$12,25,601,251 for larger at \$1,200 bris at \$12,25,601,251 for March and \$1,000,25,601,601 for April, Sales 12,000 bris at \$1,25,601,251 for March and \$1,000,25,601,601 for April and \$1,000,25,601,601 and \$1,000,25,60 LATEST. Late in the day wheat was anoted weak, closing \$60 lower than at loclock. March closed at \$1.201.214. Corn closed at \$1.201.214. Corn closed at \$1.201.214. The seller May, Mess pork closed with sellers at \$12.375 for March and \$12.395 for April. Lard at \$7.50 sellers for April and \$7.40 for March. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and steady. The East-ern markets are reported to be lightly stocked, and the exports of brooms from New York are said to be greater than ever before. In consequence of these facts dealers look for a brisk movement in broomorn on the opening of the season of naviga

Crooked.

3 642

BUTTER—There was a fairly firm feeling among holders of choice packed butier, but for anything not answering to that description the market continues weak, the supply of low and medium grades considerably axceeding the demand. We make no change in our quotations:

CHEESE—A firm tone pervades the market, both for full cream and skim cheese. Dealers report a con-tinued good demand at the following range of prices COAL—Was dull and nominally steady: ackawanna, range and egg.... nore & Ohio.

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces sold at \$1.0621.08, and port barrels at \$5630e.

DRENSED HOGS—Were in fair local and shipping demand, and about 5c higher. The receipts were small. Sales were reported of 7 cars at \$5.062.00 per small. Sales were reported of 7 cars at \$5.062.00 per small. FISH—Prices range the same as for a number of days previous, and are firmly supported throughout the list. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, \$ 16-brl... Whitefish, family, \$ 16-brl... w hitensh. family, w 4-bri.
Trout, 5-bri.
Mackerel - Bloater, shore, 5-bri.
Mackerel - Extra, shore, 5-bri.
Mackerel - Extra, shore, 5-bri.
Mackerel - No, 1 shore, 5-bri.
Mackerel - No, 2 shore, 5-bri.
Mackerel - No, 2 bay, 5-bri.
Mackerel - No, 2 bay, 5-bri.
Mackerel - Large family, new, 5-bri.
Mackerel - Fat family, new, 5-bri.
Mackerel - No, 1 bay, kits. 4.00 @ 4.25 30.00 15.50 Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits.
Mackerel—Family, kits.
Codfish—George's, # 100 hs.
Codfish—Bank.
Codfish—Dressed.
Herring—Labrador, split, bris.
Herring—Holland, split, bris.
Herring—Holland, bris.
Herring—Saaled, & beg.
Hailbut—Smoked.
California salmon, 56-bris. 1.00 @ 1.25 75 @ 1.00 4.00 @ 4.75 8 @ 84 7.00 @ 7.25 6.50 @ 6.75 1.15 30 @ 25 94@ 94 5lng just fair es there were Hailbut-Smoked.
California salmon, 5-brls.
FRUITS AND NUTS Jobbers we
business, and nothing beyond. In
no quotable changes:
POREIGN.
Dates.

Dates PORRIGN.

Dates Pigs. layers.
Turkish prunes, old
Darkish prunes, old
Raisms, layers, new
Raisins, London layers, new
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, Joose Muscatel, new
Citron.

Apples, Pastern
Apples, Eastern
Apples, Southern
Peaches, unpared, halves
Raspberries
Blackberries
Pitted cherries.

NUTS. 8 @ 6% 13 @ 15 734@ 8 944@ 9% 2.85 @2.86 2.70 @2.75 84@ 84 2.80 @2.85 64@ 7 21 @ 22 12 @ 14 8546 854 7 @ 754 9546 1054 31 @ 32 10546 1054 20 @ 21

Pitted cherries.

Pilberts.

NUTS,

II © 12
Almonds, Tarragons.

Naples walnuts.

12 © 134
Brazils.

13 © 134
Brazils.

14 © 114
GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and unchanged. Fine stock was firmly held. Quotations:

Apples, 2 brl, in lots.

Cranberries, 2 brl.

Lemons, 2 box.

Valencia oranges, 2 cash
Messina oranges, 3 cash
Messina oranges, 4 cash
GRUCERI ES—Trade is "picking up" a little, but the movement is still far from satisfactory, and the prevalent feeling is not particularly buoyant. The quotations given below were very generally adhered to:

RICE.

Carolins.

74 8 Carolina..... COFFEE. Java COFFEE.
Rio, prime to choice.
Rio, good.
Rio, fair.
Rio, common.
Rio, roasting.

Patent cut-loaf.

Crushed

Cranulated. 104@104 104@104 94@10 104@104 104@104 94@94 94@94 104@94 104@94 104@70

Choice corn or sugar.
Prime corn or sugar.
Fair to good corn or sugar. .42 644 .40 642 .34 628 .23 624 .56 658 .50 668 .46 649 .42 645 lackstrap..... hoice New Orleans molasses, new. .18 @19 .40 @62 .17 @18 .38 @1.00 Cloves 40 62
Pepper. If 618
Nuturers 19 61.00
HAY—Was quiet and steady. The offerings were smal, but ample, orders being scarce:
No. 1 timothy, \$\fo\$ to 11.00\(\text{start} \) 11.00\(\text{start}

Bar-tin.
Solder.
Pig lend, W n.
Bar lend.
Lead pipe.
Copper bottoms
Sheathing copi

120 NAILS Were firm at \$5.25 rates. There is some talk in better request, with land at \$1.7004.50. First outs of the were reported at \$1.7004.50. First outs of the country SALT—Was steady, with fair sales to the country SALT—Was steady, with fair sales to

LIVE STOCK. 3,208 ...1,728 The official receipts and ship

bs, as against 376 bs for January, 1879, and 264 bs for December, 1879.

CATILE—There was a fairly active general demand yesterday, and the market was strong. The receipts again proved small, amounting to only 3,230 head, and making a total of 5,501, as against 9,029 for the same time last week, and under a healthy competition the entire stock was disposed of long before the day was over at a further slight advance in prices. Medium to good fat shipping steers showed the improvement the most, though there was no diss for which it was not possible to obtain better prices than on the day before. most, though there was no class for which it was not possible to obtain better prices than on the day before. Of strictly choice beeves the offerings were few, and with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions nothing sold above \$4.75. There was more inquiry from exporters than for a number of days previous, and a limited number of extra steers would have found an outlet at good figures. There was trading all the way from \$2.562.55 for poor old cows and inferior mixed lots to \$5.10 for choice, though most of the sales were at \$2.50 \$63.40 for butchers' stuff and stockers and at \$400.465 for ordinary to prime shipping steers. Included in the offerings were several bunches of Texas cattle. Of these Hall, Patterson & Co. sold seven loads at \$4.50. The cattle had been feeding in Sedalia, Mosince October last, and were fat. The market closed.

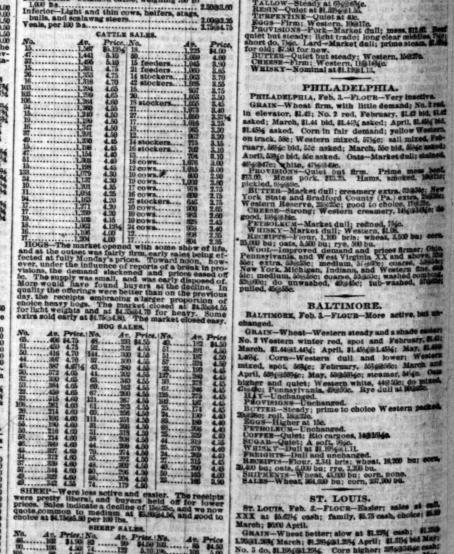
since October last, and were fat. The market closed drm.

The Mark Lane Express in its issue of Jan. 9 goes for the "Canucks" in the following lively manner:

"The Canadian export cattle trade has been shown in its true colors many times in this column, and our readers know well enough that, for the present it has virtually ceased to exist. When in full swing it consisted principally of United States cattle purchased in United States markets. virtually ceased to exist. When in full swing it consisted principally of United States cattle purchased in consisted principally of United States cattle purchased in the states principally of United States cattle purchased in the British embargo on United States ports. Then the British embargo on United States ports. Then the British embargo on United States that the necessitated a corresponding stop being takent the necessitated a corresponding stop being takent the necessitated a corresponding stop being takent the Canadian with regard to United States take to save hamself from being scheduled; and that limited the Canadian export cattle trade to cattle which heatbeen purchased in the States and which were being fed in Canada. When these were exhausted Canada had only her own cattle to send, and as these are for the most part 'pony' cattle, not large enough nor good enough for our markets, the trade in question collapsed, and is now, practically, nil. These are the plain and simple facts of the case; and it is evident that unless Canada can get herself scheduled, knock off her embarso on United States cattle, and resume the old traffic, her export cattle-trade will remain a mere faction until she can breed good cattle of her own. That Canada can do this, in time, and make a good show of bous fide export figures, we do not for a moment doubt. But that she is not in a position to do so now is evident chough. Fot Canadian papers are consamily publishing figures and statements with regard which are the shear of the state of the common to the common to the common state.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

Extra Beev



STIERE Were less active and easier. The receipts were preity liberal, and buyers held off for lower prices. Sales indicate a decline of lisers, and we now done as \$4.786.30 per 100 lbs.

No. 4n. Price, ST. LOUIS.

St. Lo

HEEP Scarce and wanted; light, 5665.00; export grades would be ota, 300; shipments, 300. WATERTOWN, Feb. 3. BEEF CATTLE-E trade fair, considering the heavy store trades fair, considering the heavy store its, 2.00 cm. 5.00 cm. 5.00 cm. cm. 5.0 AW IN R.—Westellin As.

[2506.342]

SHEEP AND LAWIS—Receipts, 1.900; trade quite target week is prices fully assistance; sales in lots. 2506.

34 Week's prices fully assistance; sales in lots. 2506.

(30 each; extra, 8.73-36.25; lambs, 83.5667. 0) All each; extra, \$15,50.25; fambs, \$4,50.07, \$0.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Price Owned to ports: CATTLE—Recoipts, 30; anipments, 20; standing in particle stockers and fed. anippers, \$2,550.40; native cov. \$2,550.40; native cov. \$4,50.40; CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Hogs.—Steady and firm; common, 81.5094.30; light, 81.8594.30; packing, 81.504.30; receipts, 630; shipments, 61. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—Hogs—Quiet at RASSAM-receipts, 2,200; shipments, 456. BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuni. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3-II:Wa. m.-YLOUB-No. 1, 129 No. 2, 9s &d. GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s spring, No. 1, 10s 7d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—No. 1, 5s 4d; old, No. 1, 5s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, Obs. Lard, No. 6d.
LIVERPOOL. Feb. 3—Evening.—Corress—Firm at 7d, 20s 2d; cales 15,000 bales; apeculation and expert, 20s. BREADSTUFFS—Small business; California white wheat, libe 108 9d; do club, 10s 8d@lis; No. I red Western mixed, is 4d. Vestern mixed, is 4d. can, 11,000. PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 40s.
RECKIPTS OF WHEAT (for three days)—Limes YARNS AND FABRICS-At Manchester firm, and pol, Feb. 3-1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. hread

CINCINNATI.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK.

DETROIT, Feb. &-FLOURwas much depressed, and values on votions were quoted down about he per bu from the latest figure on a comparatively spiritless movement. During it afternoon an upward tendency developed, with most inquiry noted, partly from export interest. Friest railled in most instances about 160 feet by desire somewhat irregularly for No. 2 red, and a shade wester; spring held with a fair show of firmness, but, at to actual business, utterly lifeless; cable advices were discouraging to shippers; sales 2500 bu No. 2 red as 51.45/401.45, chiefly at 51.45, closing at 11.67 120 bu ungraded red at 51.0001.44; No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee at about 2301.55. Commoderately active for early delivery at about previous prices; option dealings unusually lifel, indicative of little change as to values, closing as rule somewhat weaker; mixed Western, ungraded. 60650. Rye held very firmly; comparatively lifelessing noted, but the demand at the moment is moderate. Oats fairly active and quoted up about 76 chicago affort quoted at 50.

Phovisions—Hog products attracted less attention and quoted somewhat weaker in price. Mess per was quite tor prompt delivery, quoted at the close at \$12.5501.250 for ordinary. In the option line mess was in nonderate request at easier figures, closing a 11.

macuve for long clear. Western land moderately active at a sight reduction. In the option-line business it was rather less freely dealt in; February 1.57.491.30 for new.

TALLOW—In demand; sales of 75.00 has a 50.00 kg. SUGARS—Raw moderately active on a basis of 75.00 for fair to good refining Cuba; refined qubited as before, with a moderate inquiry noted.

Sugaras—In demand; sales of the state of the Sugaras—In demand; sales of the Sugaras—In demand; sales of the Sugaras—In demand quoted at Defore, with a moderate inquiry noted.

WHISKY—Without recent movement; quoted at al. Bell S.

FREIGHTS—Business arain comparatively initied in most interests, and rates irregular in instance, showing a further slight yielding under free obvious of chartering purposes.

New York, Feb. 3—COTTON—Quies at Bullie, April Lider, May, 18.74c; June, Ellier, Juny, 14.14c; August, 14.4c; August, 15.4c; June, 18.3c; June, 18.4c; June, 18.4c; August, 16.4c; Augu

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Very inscrive.
GRAIN—Wheat firm, with little demand; No. 1 red.
in elevator, 81.2; No. 2 red, February, 81.6 bid. 61.6
asked; March, 81.44 bid, 81.42; asked; April, 81.65 bid. 81.6
staked; March, 81.44 bid, 81.42; asked; April, 81.65 bid. 81.6
staked; Corn in fair demand; yellow Western,
on track, 88; Western mixed; 57.6; sail mixed; fishruary, 58.6; bid, 56c asked. Onto-Market dull; sained;
April, 53.6; bid, 56c asked. Onto-Market dull; sained;
April, 53.6; bid, 56c asked. Onto-Market dull; sained;
April, 53.6; bid, 56c asked. Onto-Market dull; sained;
BUTERS—Market dull; treamery extra. 32.36; firm
York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extra sained;
Welcen Hesserve, 25c-25c; good to choles, fight.
Cod. 1856-186.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western, 81.98.
BETEROLKUM—Market dull; Pelnod; 156.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western, 81.98.
BETEROLKUM—Market dull; Western, 81.98.
BETEROLKUM—Staket better sained; Signer sain

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 3.—COTTON—Firm at Inc.
FLOUIS—Heavy: family, \$3.036.10: famor, \$1.204.75.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm at \$1.20. Corn dail and drooping at \$10. Oats steady at 30c. Rys in fair demand at \$60. Barley dull at \$10.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$13.00. Lard quiet \$7.40. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, \$4.35; clear flat \$5.05; clear sides, \$4.35; floor days in sait, olear flat \$5.05; clear sides, \$4.35.

\$5.50; clear sides, \$4.00. Bacon in fair demand; about

ILWAUKER, Feb. 3.-

LOUIS

red, &c. Onto m

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 3.—G lichigan, spot, \$1.28%; No. o. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.28 ay, \$1.28%. Corn quiet, \$6: No. 2 snot, \$0c; P. sjected, \$94c. Onts negle TS-Wheat, 8,000 BOSTON, Feb. 3.—FLOUR fines, \$6.006.7.25; common e sots do, \$6.006.7.25; winter w \$1.506.7.39; Hilnois and Indi \$7.006.7.35; Wisconsin and I apring wheats. \$7.006.00; GRA IN-Corn in moderate low, 006.00; Oata-No. 1and White, 4556; No. 3 white, 476 RECRIPPS—Flour, 2,500 bris 15,000 br.

NEW OR New ORLEANS, La., Feb. lower at &650c. SUGAR-Dull, weak, and I RAN-In fair demand MONETARY—Sight exc

Special Disputch to T KANSAS CITY, Mo., Fe Current reports: Wheat-nents, 14.231 bu; unsettled; ry, 11.14; No. 3, cash, 11.00%; leceipts, 31,301bu; shipment ash, 20%c; February, 20%c.

te, \$1.34 bid; February, \$1.30% bid; May, \$1.3 Receipts, 1,000 bu; si INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8. o. 2 red, \$1.24@1.25. Corn endy at 304@304@ Oswego, N. Y., Feb. Corn quiet at 58c.

COTT NEW ORLEANS, Feb 3.

PETROL
CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—PETR
ard white, 110 test, 3/c.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—PETR
11.164 at Parker's for shipm
delphia delivery.
OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 3.—PETR
quiet at \$1.054 bid, advanced
alosed at \$1.054 bid, for old; at
arrang, 3.00 bris; transacto DRY G NEW YORK, Feb. &-B

day owing to the stormy we very strong. Cotton goods supply and very firm. Pri ginghams and dress goods wear of woolons in steady trade, and all makes firmly TURPEN

ILLINOIS P The Fourteenth Cong Special Dispatch to The CRAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. dron in this (Fourteenth) is beginning to boil, and a stirring the pot or adding feel it to be their interest it the opposition to the ree it to be their interest the opposition to the renom G. Cannon for Congress, does exist is confined to ta post-office or some oth securing positions for I Cannon has been very fo has been unable to supplupon him is not to be won is now serving his fourth.

has been unable to supply upon him is not to be wond is now serving his fourth is now serving his fourth is now serving his fourth it urged as a reason why hurned. Garfield served in Congressmen have held on congressmen have held on aspiring statesmen in this terms is about the limit with the terms is about the limit with the wishes of his constitues question is also conceded. Several meetings in opposite have been held, at none of persons attended. A canvable men was made, but all with the terms is the work of the control of the hold and could be the probably will conclusing when he investigates to the Hon. J. S. Wright, stalwart Republican, has be proper man to represent the hos State Senate, and will hated and elected.

For Representative, A. H. H. S. Weight, this county, is favorably in Republican member is comply, but it is yet uncertain widdate. The names of C. Bond are both mentioned in There is the usual crop of the offices; for some as many it is pretty difficult to tell for for President; they see tween Grant and Blaiue. Other most prominent candi washburne being the next cleans of this district will, he say of the candidates name and blaius.

SPECIAL PROPERTY OF SPECIA

Accident-Inst
It is the habit in Scotland a
Insurance tickets with railro
traveler desires them. The
ance tickets, good for one de
and the company agrees to
in case of death within the
or a certain sum weekly in
is rather remarkable that th
single insured person on t
train, but so the insurance
This brings up a suggestion of
the method of giving tickets
There should be some met
releads of the deceased coula to the had deen insured.
On the train that went into th
been insured, yet there is no
out. Many of the bodies hav
to sea and if they are ever for
whether an insurance tick
would be decipherable.

VILLE, Feb. 3.—COTTON—Firm at 1234e.

L-Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat firm at \$1.30. Corn steady; white,
ed. &c. Oats market dull; white, &c; mixed, tye quiot at 85c.

- Steady, with a fair demand, at \$16.00618.00.

- Steady, with a fair demand, at \$16.00618.00.

- Visions—Pork stronger, at \$13.35618.50. Lard choice leaf, tierce, 55485%c; do keg, 554c. Bacon ; shoulders, 354c; clear, 554.

Bulk meats steady and firm at 54c; clear rith, 4c; clear, 754.57%c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 946. TRAPH. WHISKY-Market dull at \$1.06. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Feb. 3.—Grain—Wheat firm; amber ichigan, spot. \$1.294; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.304; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.304; a., \$1.364. Corn quiet, but steady; high-mixed, for No. 2 spot. 40c; February, 405(c; May, 404c; high-mixed, for the spot. 40c; prime, \$4.70. 1006—\$5.00. Ts-Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; cata,

MILWAUKEE.

ATREE, Feb. 3.—FLOUB—Quiet and firmer.

—Wheat unsettled; opened and declined Mc.
ed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 51.21%; No.
stees, 81.30%; April, 81.21%; No. 3 do, 81.05%;
March, 81.20%; April, 81.21%; No. 3 do, 81.05%;
March, 10.2, 37%. By quiet; No. 1, 76974%,
ster; No. 2, 37%. By quiet; No. 1, 76974%,
ster; No. 2 spring, 74c.

rch. IVE Hogs—Quiet at \$4.3004.55. ngssed Hogs—Easier at \$4.8654.90. ngsigts—Flour, 8,800 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley.

IPMENTS-Flour, 1,600 bris; wheat, 1,000 bu; bar-

LOUISVILLE.

BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfires, \$6,005.25; common extras, 55.006.00; Minnesota do. 86.0027.25; winter-wheats, Ohio and Michigan,
\$15067.00; Illinois and Indiana, \$6.7567.50; St. Bouls,
[0.067.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent processpring wheats, \$7.0000.00; winter-wheats, \$7.0008.50. rrs-Flour, 9% bris; corn, 22,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. ONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, \$1.00 per premium; sterling exchange, 482.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

RANKAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: When-Receipts, 1,055 bu; shipments, 1433 bu; unsettled; No. 2, cash, 314; February, 114; No. 3, cash, 51,0054; February, 51,0054. Corn—Receipts, 31,20bu; shipments, 21,618 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 2565; February, 275(c.

Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.
Wheat dull and heavy; extra nominal; No.
bid; February, 81.28%; March, \$1.28% bid;
bid; May, \$1.38% bid; milling, No. 1, nompist, 1,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. PEORIA.

EORIA, Feb. 3.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high-mixed, 635/4c; mixed, 356/35/4c. Oats steady; No. 2 te, 55-25c. Hye firm; No. 2, 79c. HIERY—Active for finished goods on basis of \$1.0s. INDIANAPOLIS.

BUFFALO. OSWEGO. Feb. &-GRAIN-Wheat quiet

COTTON. EANS, Feb 3.-COTTON-firmer; middling

low de, 15%c; net receipts, 2,07 bales; gross, exports to Great Britain, 5,470; France, 3,430; 14,69; stock, 361,652.

OUIS, Feb. 3—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; mg, 15%c; sales, 2,100 bales; receipts, 2,100; ahlp-1,700; stock, 5,180. PETROLEUM. rd white, 110 test, 94c.

Pittssurso, Feb. 3.—Petroleum—Dull; crude, 1.164 at Parker's for shipment; refined, 74c, Phila-

elphia delivery. OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market oper ulet at \$1.00% bid, advanced to \$1.00%, declined and losed at \$1.00% bid for old; shipments, \$1,000 bris; averaging, \$3,000 bris; transactions, 250,000 bris. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Business rather less active today owing to the stormy weather, but the market is
very strong. Cotton goods in steady demand; meagre
supply and very firm. Prints closely soid up, and
singhams and dress goods continue active. Men's
wear of weolens in steady request by the clothing
trade, and all makes firmly held.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 3.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 38%

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Fourieenth Congressional District.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Onampaign, Ill., Feb. 2.—The political caldron in this (Fourieenth) Congressional District is beginning to boil, and anxious candidates are stirring the pot or adding fuel, whichever they feel it to be their interest to do. There is but little opposition to the renomination of the Hon. J. G. Cannon for Congress, and such opposition as does exist is confined to those who failed to get a post-office or some other appointment. In securing positions for his constituents, Mr. Cannon has been very fortunate, but that he has been unable to supply the whole demand upon him is not to be wondered at. Mr. Cannon is now serving his fourth term, and this is also urged as a reason why he should not be returned. Garfield served nine terms, and other Congressmen have held on still longer; but the aspiring statesmen in this district feel that four terms is about the limit which they can stand. That Mr. Cannon has made a very fair Representative no one denies; and that he represents the wishes of his constituents upon the financial question is also conceded.

Several meetings in opposition to Mr. Cannon have been held, at none of which over a dozen persons attended. A canvass of all the available men was made, but all have refused. Col. J. W. Langley, of this city, has been urged by this faction to take hold and contest the nomination, but he probably will conclude not to waste his time when he investigates the field.

The Hon. J. S. Wright, an old citizen and salwart Republican, has been put forward as a proper man to represent the Thirtieth District in the State Sonate, and will doubtless be nominated and elected.

For Representative, A. H. Bailey, of Rantoul, his county, is favorably mentioned. The other Republican member is conceded to Piatt County, but it is yet uncertain who will be their candidate. The names of C. A. Tatman and L. J. Bond are both mentioned in that connection.

There is the usual crop of candidates for county, but it is yet u

Accident-Insurance.

It is the habit in Scotland as in America to sell insurance tickets with railroad tickets when the traveler desires them. The cost of these insurance tickets, good for one day, is but a penny, and the company agrees to pay a certain sum in case of death within the twenty-four hours, or a certain sum weekly in case of injury. It is rather remarkable that there should not be a single insured person on that fated Dundee train, but so the insurance companies assert. This brings up a suggestion of improvement in the method of giving tickets for this purpose. There should be some method by which the riends of the deceased could find out whether a 10t he had deen insured. Almost every one as the train that went into the Tay might have been insured, yet there is no way of finding it out. Many of the bodies have been swept out to see and if they are ever found it is doubtful whether an insurance ticket on their persons would be decipherable. Accident-Insurance.

A Substantial Victory for the Illinois Drying Company Over Mayor Harrison.

The City Must Not Interfere with Its Operations or Injunction Will Issue.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confes sions, Etc.

ILLINOIS DRYING COMPANY.

in the case of the Illinois Drying Company vs. Carter H. Harrison and others. The bill was to prevent the city authorities from interfering with the operation of the Drying Company. Judge Jameson refused to grant an injunction, on the ground, first, that mandamus was the proper remedy, and, second, it did not appear the Company had asked for a license and been refused. The Company immediately made a formal request for a license, but the Mayor refused until the officers of the Company made some apology for making charges that he was interested in a rival concern. A supplemental bill was then filed setting out these facts, and another application for injunction made.

The Judge said he thought the complainant was entitled to a license. The defendants at present appeared to be in the wrong in refusing to issue it. The only ground for refusal was the refusal of the complainants to apologize for some remarks offensive to the Mayor personally. But it was not just that innocent stockholders in the Drying Company should be compelled to suffer for the acts of certain of its officers. Their rights could not be made to depend on a mere point of honor, when plain justice seemed to be with them. The objection, being a merely sentimental one, would be only considered by a Court having jurisdiction over sentiment such as the obsolete courts of chivalry or love. The present bill in chancery would not lie, because complainants had an adequate remedy at law by mandamus. As the defendants, however, had made serious threats to continue their prosecution of the Company's men, the bill would be retained so as to grant an injunction if necessary to prevent such interference until the suit at law was decided. If a stipulation was made between the parties that the defendants would not interfere, that would be sufficient, but if they would not agree to that an injunction would be issued.

Mr. Richberg said Mr. Storrs, complainants' counsel, stipulated that nothing should be done until Mr. Storrs got back, and the matter was left in this

ground of desertion.

Mary Schmidt filed a similar bill charging her husband, Heinrich Schmidt, with drunk-

ITEMS. Friday next will be the last day of service for the February term of the Circuit Court and for setting chancery cases for trial. to Charles Hichborn.

The Appellate Court will decide twenty cases to-day and file opinions.

STATE COURTS. N. S. Ray filed a distress warrant against H. C. Tiffany & Co. to recover \$433.32 back rent of the second floor of Nos 151 and 153 Fifth avenue. John M. Armstrong began a suit for \$5,000 against N. C. Hinsdale, and another for \$15,-

PROBATE COURT.

was approved.

In the estate of Margaret Devine et al., was approved.

was approved.

In the estate of Julius Woltz, letters of administration were issued to John Woltz, and his bond for \$600 was approved.

In the estate of Horatio Hitchcock, the will was proven and admitted to probate.

National Bank, on trial. JUDGE GARY—225, 270, 272 to 295, 297 to 315, and 317 to 339, all inclusive. No. 224, Reardon vs. Phelys, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call. 551 to 601, finclusive. Peremptory call, 431, 445, 447, 448, 449, 451, 452, 455, 452, 463, 478, 480, 491. No. 340, McMahon vs. Chicago City Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—28, 36 to 35, inclusive. At case on trial:

JUDGE MORAN—212 to 220, inclusive, except 216.

No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—20, 26, 27, 28, 29. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—10, 11, 14. No case on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court—Quasi-criminal calendar.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 207 to 221, and 280 to 272, inclusive, except Nos. 210, 211, 213, 215, 261, and 263.

APPELLATE COURT-SECOND DIS-

District, as follows: 357. Sumner et al. vs. Sisson et al.; af-

405. Bennett vs. Van Fleet et al.; affirmed. 409. Johnson vs. Koening; affirmed. 410. Galena & Southern Wisconsin Rail-

etc., vs. Allen et al.; affirmed.

421. Commissioners of Highways of the
Town of Dinmick, etc., vs. Commissioners
of Highway of the Town of Waltham, etc.;
affirmed.

422. Towle & Roper vs. Gonter; reversed.

erman vs. Whitney, administrator, en vs. Sullivan; reversed and re-

manded.*
429. Hartwig et al. vs. German Fire-Insur-ance Company; affirmed.
430. Smith vs. Colton; reversed and remanded. 433. Higgins, for use, etc., vs. Biggins; af-435. Higgins, for use, etc., vs. Biggins, al-firmed. 435. Frysinger et al. vs. Rock Island Na-tional Bank; affirmed. 439. Speck vs. Hickman, for use, etc.; dis-

missed.
440. Beach et al. vs. The First M. E. Church
of Fairbury; affirmed.
441. Robbins vs. Roth; affirmed.
443. McDougal vs. Connelly; affirmed.
446. Benslinger vs. Clausen, administratrix, etc.; affirmed.
449. Brott vs. Wood et al.; affirmed.
452. Stark vs. Moore et al.; affirmed.
459. Baldwin vs. Stearnman et al.; affirmed.

460. Holley vs. Stratton; reversed and re-461. Bailey vs. Spaulding, for use, etc.; af-

461. Balley vs. Spaulding, for use, etc.; affirmed,
462. Lacey vs. Baker et al.; dismissed.
464. Troutman vs. Hills; order reversed.
465. Williams vs. Galt; affirmed.
468. President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Fairbury vs. Rogers; affirmed.
500. Illinois Western Extension Railroad Company vs. Gray; supersedeas granted upon plaintiff in error filing bond in sum of \$3,000.
The Court adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 10 a. m. MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.

A very largely-attended meeting of the A very largely-attended meeting of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Medical Hospital was held last evening in Room 3 at the Grand Pacific, Dr. C. H. Von Tagen presiding in the absence of President J. B. Talcott. The room was crowded, and among the audience were over twenty ladies. The ordinary ousiness of the meeting was gotten through with in very short order, after which Dr. Barker proceeded to read a series of reports of cases of diphtheria in all its different

Barker proceeded to read a series of reports of cases of diphtheria in all its different forms, submitted by various homeopathic physicians. The papers were simply descriptions, couched in medical terms, of the symptoms of each patient, and the particular medicines applied in each case.

With these reports there was submitted an account by Prof. Von Tagen of an epidemic of diphtheria in Philadelphia some years ago. But in this case also the description was of the most technical character, and would be of no interest to the general reader. A similar paper prepared by Dr. J. B. Talcott was read by the Secretary. Dr. Mieschler read a part of a translation from a Germán work on diphtheria, recommending the employment of a wash prepared from the sap of a tree which grows in South America. The remedy is as yet without a name.

Discussion was called for, and Dr. Dodge opened the ball. He had found triturations of nitrate of silver and the bromide of ammonia quite useful in diphtheria, as was also pulsatilla and the mono-bromate of camphor.

Dr. Smith believed there was no need for hunting up a new series of remedies. Dr. Redmond Cox had said that six remedies were enough for any physician to use in general practice, and no physician should use more than twelve. Yet they had several hundreds already, and more were being proposed every day and year. Physicians should learn well the powers of the medicines in use and be careful in their administration, and there would be some chance for patients. He claimed that homeopathy had been proved a success both in cholera and diphtheria. He favored the use of proto-iodide of mercury and of bromine in the last-named disease, Ventilation and proper alimentation were also very important.

Prof. Hawks said he always felt very modest in the presence of malignant diphtheria for he had seen many cases which baffied all skill. He considered it a most virulent disease, and one of the hardest to cure. Malignant diphtheria was characterized by the presence of living vegetable fungi, and he

was the result (in almost every case) of hereditary predisposition.

Dr. Burt said he had been much pleased with the papers which had been read, and thought a vote of thanks should be adopted to their authors. In his experience of malignant diphtheria he had been bothered a good deal by hemorrhages from the nostrils, and he was the description.

From "Claw-Hammer" to Blanket.

All the Year Round.

The most ridiculous specimen of mankind known to me is the educated negro. In parts of the world which I have not yet visited, the United States, for instance, there may probably be examples of a different sort. The experience upon which I base my observation is confined to the West Indies, the Spanish Main, the West Coast of Africa, and Cape Colony. This is wide enough to give a rule, yet not so wide as to deny exceptions. I am not at all prepared to say what manner of education would civilize the negro, whilst leaving intact his manhood and his native virtues, such as they are. Some startling incidents of the late Kaffir war incline Cape Colonists to think that the attempt is hopeless anyway. Edmund Sandilli was a show-uppil, a graduate, a deputy magistrate, and so on. He lunched with Sir Bartle Frere, in company with other officials and magnates of the neighborhood, when his Excellency visited the Eastern Province. He attended the public ball in white tie and "claw-hammer"; but two days afterward he fied to the bush, and in due time was killed, wearing the martial costume of a blanket and a daub of clay. Dukwana's case, again, is hard upon negrophiles. A rich man, a preacher, a champion of Sunday-schools, he also took to the bush, the blanket, and the paint, ending like the young warrior Edmund.

An Opera-House Tentine.

A grand National Opera-House is to be built on the Thames embankment in London, and it is expected will be a model theatre. The cost will be \$750,000. The plan on which it is to be built is rather a strange one. Each shareholder on taking a share receives 5 per cent interest, and in addition is allowed to nominate the life of anybody he chooses. The annual income of the opera-house is divided ratably among the shareholders, and, as each of the so appointed lives or nominees deceases, those shareholders only whose nominees survive continue to divide ratably the annual income, until eventually the shareholder whose nominee survives all the others becomes entitled to all the property; but, until this occurs, every year brings him in from 20 or 30 to 50 per cent, as the case may be. Each shareholder has a right to name a life in respect to each of his shares, and in order to expedite matters so that the tontine may be determined within a respectable time, no one is to be nominated that is under 60 years, and when the next ten, twelve, or fifteen years have passed away the lucky winner will be left to enjoy his property. An Opera-House Tontine.

Liszt and Princess Metternich.

Miss Bresste's Letter in the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Liszt is one of the most independent of men, and never acknowledges any control but that of friendship and respect. "I have seen him at Imperial receptions," says a friend of mine, "where he walked through the salons with the fine, grand air of a perfect gentleman, gracious to all, treated with reverential respect by all, but never deigning to touch the piano, and Royalty even not daring to ask him." Liszt has always been remarkable for this social independence. When be was a young man, in the very brilliant period of his early popularity, some thirty or forty years ago, he visited Vienna. The celebrated Princess Metternich, was the chief of society; her ist Metternich, was the chief of society is a city wisdom; one of the large of the most successful almond-growers in the State said, not long ago: "If I had to plant my ordary crops for a few years. The almond tree musical and private life all the gray people of Europe were talking, up to the Princess, and introduced him. She was in one of her most haughty soods, as it happened.

"Your first visit to Vienna," she said, looking year, even in the place best adapted to fits cultivative and the princess, and incomplete the princess, and incomplete the princess and in Liszt and Princess Metternich.

full in the handsome, stately young man's face, "I hope you are doing well in your business."

"Ah, Madame la Princesse," replied Liszt, "I have no business. That vexation belongs to diplomats and bankers."

For one instant the whole social high world of Vienna looked on breathless at this passage of arms between the Queen of Society and the celebrated artist whose social successes equaled his public ones. The Princess and Liszt gazed steadily at each other: neither flinched; then she yielded graciously, and taking his arm walked through the salons with him as if he had been a Prince of the Imperial blood; from that time forward Liszt had no better and truer friend than the spoiled child of society, the Princess Metternich. The anecdote shows Liszt's character. No man can be kinder, however, than he is to his friends. He denies them nothing. He is simple, tender, sympathetic, full of feeling, and most easy of approach,—even anticipates demands on his kindess. This is one side, and a most charming one, of his character. But there is another side, not so genial, which belongs to the world at large. To general society he is an elegant, polished man of the world; cold, haughty, unapproachable, entirely independent of everything and everybody. He does not need luxury, nor one.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Island-A Downpour of Mud-The Rivers Choked and Fish Poisoned by

Sulphurons Deposits.

One of the strangest freaks nature ever recorded occurred on the 4th of December in Dominica, one of the islands constituing the leeward group of the West Indies. The island is situated in latitude is degrees 2s minutes west, and has an area of 455 square miles. It is of volcanic origin and the most elevated of the Lesser Antilles, the highest point being 5,315 feet above the level of the sea. Numerous hot and sulphur springs are interspersed through the small valleys that lie between the mountain chains, and the soil in their vicinity is considered to be very fertile. Coffee grows well on the hillsides and sugar in the low lands. Thunder-storms are not very severe and earthquakes are of rare occurrence in the island, so that the people were quite unprepared for the visitation of the 4th. The following is an account of the phenomena as witnessed in the capital. Roseau, and other parts of the island, published in the Domination of Jan. 12:

"A little after II o'clock a. m., soon after high mass in the Roman Catholic Cathedral and while divine service was still going on in the Anglican and Wesleyan chaples, all the indications of an approaching thunder-storm suddenly showed themselves; the atmosphere, which just previously had been cool and pleasant, slight showers falling since early morning, became at once mearly stilling hot, the rumbling of distant thunder was heard, and the light blue and fleecy white of the sky turned into a heavy and lowering black; soon the thunder poals came near and ioud, the lightning flashes, of a blue and red dolors more frequent and vivid, and the rain, first with obeying the property of the sky turned hito a heavy and lowering blacks, soon the thunders had oome, a strong, nearly of the summer of the stream of the stream of the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer of the property of the summer of t

thou girls a vice of think as an included to their authors. In his experience of mailignant diphtheria he had been bothered a good deal by hemorrhages from the nostrils, and he wanted to know if any member could suggest a remedy.

Froi. Hall took exception to the dile "ma."

Froi. Hall took exception to the public. They must considered that when the patient dile the profession, but to the public. They must shook for the cause of the disease and noxious vapors were greatly answerable for the spread of this dreadful disease. Bad drainage and decaying vegetable matter were, in his opinion, the groidsthera among the wealthier classes, it had becone the fission to bring water-closets and standard and an a very fine rehearsal of them. He were to be a boly to the color and temperature of which at one of the water house to manchal as a gargi e. One or two other gentlemens poke, and the meeting adjourned.

From "Claw-Hammer" to Hanket.

The most die West and the public balt in white to manch and the meeting adjourned.

From "Claw-Hammer" to Hanket.

The most die Merce Resea.

The most die New hammer and the beautiful disease, the world which I have not yet visited, the United States, for instance, there may probably be examples of a different sort. The experience the West Indics, the Spanish Main, the West Coast of Africa, and Cape Colony. This is wide enough to give a rule, yet and the world which I have not yet visited, the United States, for i

week to give more definit particulars."

Why He Carried a Watch in His Hat.

Detroit Free Press.

We have seen a great deal written and heard considerable said about the "Man in the Iron Mask," and the man with a "brick" in his hat, but while riding on a Western railroad a short time since we actually beheld a man with a watch in his hat,—aye, in his hat,—but not on the inside of his hat,—a plain sliver watch set in his hat front about midway between the rim and the crown, face outward, so that any one passing in front of him could tell the time of day. He was a middle-aged man, with long hair,—by the way, how is it that almost all eccentric individuals wear long hair,—even Samson did until Delilah found a pair of shears,—and paid no apparent attention to the numerous queer looks cast at him. It getting noised about the train, numerous persons from other cars would pass through the coach he was in to see the man with the watch in his hat. At last one young gent with more assurance than discretion ventured to ask the peculiar party the reason why he carried his watch in that prominent position. The old sport looked his questioner quizzically in the face and told him it was an alarn watch, and every time it struck it hit his head and reminided him that it was time to take his medicine, and remarking. "It has just struck," pulled out a bottle of "old rye." and took a good "swig." and the young man retreated amid the quiet smiles of the adjacent passengers.

list Church in Nova Scotia, having used the on known as FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, prepared by Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B., or having known cases wherein its effects were peneficial, believe it to be a reliable remedy for the iscases for which it is reommended.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR, JOHN McMURRAY,
Ex-Pres. of Conference
WM. SARGENT. JOHN A. MOSHER. JOHN W. HOWIE. RICHARD W. WEDDALL. CRANSWICK JOST. ROWLAND MORTON. JOHN JOHNSON

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

RYPOPHOSPHILES

HYPOPHOSPHILES

ATPOPHOSPHILES

Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Bresth, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appelite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory, and will rapidly improve the weak-ened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentieness, and sublieft, ewing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant and its effects permanent.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. I. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, CINCINNATI, O.



the only known CURE for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. It is NATURE'S MARVELOUS REMEDY for all NATURE'S MARVELOUS REMEDY for all Kidney diseases, Urinary disorders, Constipation, Dropsy, Gravel. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Thousands live to testify to the speed and permanency of its curra. It is extolled by Physicians, Literary Men and Ladies, wherever used. Sufferno longer, but buy a gallon for 40 cents and drink it at home. Pamphlet mailed free. Do not permit any other water to be substituted for SILURIAN. If your druggist does not keep it order direct from the Silurian Springa, ANDERSON & HASLA GE, Propris. Waukesha, Wisconsin. Chicago Office 161 LaSalle Street, Room 55. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner and other fixel-class cirugists who are supplied with orinted directions for use Price per 4-barrel, 35, 4-barrel, 35, erel, 39. Price per 34-barrel, \$3; 34-barrel, \$5; barrel, \$9. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE is the chief business medium and commercial exponent of this city, and is undeniably the strongest and most influential Republican newspaper in the West. A President is to be elected this year, and on the result of the issue will turn the peace, harmony, and well-being of the country. If the Republicans win, the great truth that this is a Nation, and not a Confederacy, will be forever established, and the pestilent heresy of "State-sovereignty" will be entombed in its grave, to rot and be forgotten.

masses. In the future, as in the past, THE TRIBUNE will ad-

JOHN A. DODGE & CO., Bankers and Stock Brokers, . B WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Stocks bought and sold on the New York Stock Ex-change, on 3 to 5 per cent margin. Stock Privilegus secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock Speculation furnished on application. Weekly Report of movements in the Stock market.

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been, and is to-day, recognized as The Standard of Excellence throughout the World, for all purposes for which Linen Thread is used, It is the best for the household, for making clothing, and for all kinds of leather work.

tions, by mail, 25 cents.

Ladies in the vicinity of or visiting New York can receive instruction and find all materials at the Domestic Building, corner Fourteenth-st. and Broadway.

BARBOUR BROTHERS, 134 Church-st., New York.

tarrh, Snuffes, Colds in the Head, Infinenza

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BUSINESS CHANCES. TO BE SOLD THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Orleans on the list day of February next, under foreclosure by first mortgage bondholders.

This morid-renowned Hotel is one of the finest in
the United States, has but lately been renovated and
fitted up with the most modern improvements at a
cost of nearly \$100,000.

The rents derived from it at present, including the
stores and offices formins part of the building, amount
to over \$80,000 per annum, and \$8,000 will cover expenses, taxes and insurance included, leaving a net
profit of \$80,000 qual to a revenue of 10 per cent clear
on an investment of \$80,000.

Harely does an opportunity offer itself for such a remunerative employment of the constantly-increasing
amount of idle capital, and, with the very flattering
prospects of the future condition of New Orleans,
there certainly cannot be a more desirable investment.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

This Company offers for sale FIVE THOUSAND TONS of Old Iron Rails, to be delivered in about equal Monthly quantities between May and October. Delivery will be made at any point between Chicago and Port Huron.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

The Company's Offices, Montreal, January 30th, 1880.

By L. O. Emerson. Price, \$1.25, or \$12.00 der doz.

It is a pleasure to look through this fine book, and Choir Leaders will all be pleased with the general beauty of the music, and the great variety. There are more than 19 Anthems, Motets, Sentences, etc., including an Anthem Doxology and some fine new Hymn Anthems. Also 18 Responses and Chants. Music for Christmas, Easter, and all other special occasions is provided. The Sleeping Queen. (80 cts.) Fine Operetta by

The new Sabbath School Book? It is a grand good Book and is meeting with unexampled success. Only published two months ago, it "takes" so well that the publishers are forced to issue edition after edition to keep pace with the demand. To state it tersely, WHITE ROBES Has gone straight into the hearts of all lovers of Sab-bath School Music, and the fact is due to its purity, freshness and originality. Send 30 ets. in stamps for a sample copy. 43 per doz.

Temperance Jewels (55 cts.), by J. H. Tenney, thould be used by all Temperance and Reform Clubs. Any book mailed, post free, for the retail price.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 75. 1980.

To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the State day of February, 1893, as if a clock in the foremon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate with it. In a form to be agreed upon, the milroad, shock, property, and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri River, Railroad Company in Nebraska, and also to consider under the provisions of your Charter the capital stock of the Company to the extent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Fresident.

hand through Night Express..... + 9:00 p m 2 7:00 a All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pau and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crossa and Winnes.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. "12:30 pm * 5:30 pm Kansas City Night Express. \$100 pm * 7:25 am St. Louis. Springfield & Texas. \$100 am * 5:30 pm \$6:00 pm \$1.25 am \$5:00 am \$5:00 pm \$1.25 am \$1.00 pm \$1

St. Louis & Texas Express. 9:10 a m 8:20 pm St. Louis & Texas Fast Line. 9:10 a m 7:20 a m Cairo & Now Orleans Express. 9:10 a m 7:20 a m Springfield Express. 9:10 a m 8:20 pm Springfield Nght Express. 9:10 a m 8:20 pm Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 9:10 a m 9:20 pm Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 9:10 a m 9:20 pm Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 9:20 pm 1:20 a m Dubuque & Sioux City Express. 9:20 pm 6:23 a m Gilman Passenger. 9:20 pm 1:20 a m

Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... * 7:00 am * 6:20 pm
Day Express ... * 9:00 am * 7:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation ... * 4:00 pm * 9:25 am
Atlantic Express (daily) ... * 15:15 pm * 8:20 am
Night Express ... * 9:10 pm * 7:20 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ratiway Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office 66 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hote

Leave. | Arr

Chicago & Eastern Hitnols Railread.

Charvillé Route.)

Ticket Offices. IT Clarviet. Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depos corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

ashville & Florida Express..... 7:30 pm 7:35 am MISCELLANEOUS.

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. DR. FORCAY, Late of New York City,

Regularly educated, legally qualified. Treats all Chronic Diseases. Specialty—Syphilis, Serofula, and Skin Diseases. Consultation free and confidential, Medicines furnished at office. Hours, 9 a. to 4 p. m., 6 to 5 p. m. 65 Wabash-av. Bend to stamp for complete.

s duil; refined, 7%0.
ull; Western, \$1.08.
(0) brls; wheat, \$,500 bu; corn.; rye, 500 bu.
est Virginia XX and above, 38s clium, 5reffer, coarse, 536556; mdiana, and Western fine, 48s, 546556; tub-washed, 57666; LTIMORE. -FLOUR-More active, but untern steady and a shade control pred, spot and rebruary, 81.45; pril, \$1.454@1.45%; May, \$1.498 a dull and lower; Western ebruary, \$55@656c; March and \$3265%; steamer, \$54@. Qassetern white, 4450c; do mixed, 4560c. Hye dull at 10045c. ime to choice Western packed, nged. cargoes, 1431/840.

steady: Western, 15227c. stern, 116144c.

ADELPHIA.
b. 3.—FLOUR—Very inactive.
b. with little demand; No. 2 red.
2 red. February, \$1.20 bid, \$1.43.
6 \$1.434 asked; April, \$1.454 bid.
6 fair demand; yellow Western,
mixed, \$7%6; sail mixed, Febsed; March, \$50 bid, \$5%6 asked;
bd. Onta—Market dull; stained,
\$50.
but firm. Prime mess beef,
15.25. Hams, smoked, 10811c;

cargoes, 1421746.

15.55c.
105sc.1.11.
unchanged.
di bris: wheat, 18,200 bu; cora,
179. 2,200 bu.
6,000 bu; corn, none.
0 bu; corn, 257,300 bu.

LOUIS. FLOUR-Ensier; sales at call, family, \$5.75 cash, choice; \$5.90

or; slow at \$1.22% cash; \$1.228 2601.23% April; \$1.31% bid May; Corn higher; \$354234% cash; 25% March; \$35% May. Ryo nchanged.

Mer: \$12.634@12.75 cash; \$12.85 April. Dry sait meats lower. A. 50.36.70. Bacon unchanged.

8.—COTTON—Firm at 15%.

11%, 8.2046.10; fanor, 15.256.75.

10 and firm at \$1.25. Corn dull
Onts ateady at 300. Rye in fair
of ull at 87c.

11 at 815.00. Lard quot at
11 shoulders, \$4.25; clear rips,
15 fifteen days in sait, clear rips,
16 fifteen days in sait, clear rips,
16 spoon in fair demand; about-

CINNATI.

ADELPHIA.

SECHETARY OF STATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—It is reported here on good authority that Isaac Lesem, of Quincy, who was to have been the German-Hebrew candidate for State Treasurer at the approaching Epublican Convention, has decided not to be a candidate, but that E. C. Hamburgher, former Clerk of the Supreme Court, who came near securing the nomination for State Treasurer at the last Convention, will be the candidate of that element of the party for Secretary of State. Hamburgher will undoubtedly make as lively a contest as possible for the position he aspires to.

THE COURTS.

Judge Jameson yesterday decided the mo-tien for injunction on the supplemental bill in the case of the Illinois Drying Company vs. Carter H. Harrison and others. The bill was to prevent the city authorities from in-

DIVORCES. Judah Kalen filed a bill yesterday agains his wife Sarah asking for a divorce on the

her husband, Heinrich Schmidt, with drunkenness and cruelty.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Amanda Wise from John Wise on
the ground of desertion and drunkenness,
and to Maria E. Guyon from John R. Guyon on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a decree of
divorce to Robert Catling from Rose M. Catling on the ground of adultery, and to Sarah
E. Stewart from John T. B. Stewart for cruelty and drunkenness.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Emma
Remy from Laurence Remy on the ground of
desertion.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued

000 against the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Com-000 against the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company.
Joseph Kastner sued Abram and Henrietta
Van Lone for \$1,000.
The Scottish American Mortgage Company
filed a bill against Sarah Thompson, Henry
I. Sheldon, trustee, D. H. Hale, successor in
trust, and B. W. Raymond, successor in trust,
to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,500 on the
premises No. 373 South Park avenue, corner
of Thirtieth street. Also another against
Sarah E. Kingsley, C. W. Kelton, J. B. Williams, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for
\$2,000 on the south twenty feet of the north
eighty feet of Lots 24, 25, 26, and 27, Block 13,
Ashland's Addition.

In the estate of Mary R. Smith et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Rebecca M. Smith, and her bond for \$18,000

minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Anna Devine, and her bond for \$10,000

THE CALL. JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—988, 940, 941, 944, 953, 964, 955, 956, 960, 961, 964, 969, 975, 976, 981, 982, 988, 980, 990, and 992. No 987, United States vs. Home APPELLATE COURT-108, 140, 141, 142, 148. Opin-

rial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—29, 34 to 45, inclusive. No case

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—State Savings Bank, use of L. B. Otis, vs. W. W. Farwell, \$27,003.08.—First National Bank vs. J. P. DeCondres, \$104.60.

Judge Gary—John H. Robb, administrator, vs. Stephen and John C. White, \$664.62.

Judge Smith—Joseph Dworak vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; verdict, \$4,500, and motion for new trial.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—H. R. Clark vs. James Cash; verdict, \$485.65, and motion for new trial.

Judge Moran—Union National Bank vs. D. B. Canfield, \$369.50.—Louis Hansler et al. vs. Henry Tewes; verdict, \$286.75, and motion for new trial. \$27,003.08.—First National Bank vs. J. P. DeCon-

TRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 3.—Cases have this day been decided in the Appellate Court, Second Districts of College.

firmed. 342. Jackson vs. Miles; affirmed. road vs. Barrett; affirmed.
411. Blair vs. Ray et al.; affirmed.
412. Hatch vs. Wegg; dismissed.
414. Wilmington Star Mining Company, etc., vs. Allen et al.; affirmed.

lianac, and the pestitent neresy or "state-sovereinty" will be entombed in its grave, to rot and be forgotten.

Politically THE TRIBUNE is a stalwart Republican newspaper; and will remain so until every man in the South, irrespective of race, color, or politics, shall enjoy the right to vote and be voted for, and have his ballot honestly counted, without buildozing or cheating, and until civil and political liberty for black Republicans, as well as white Democrats, is as firmly established in the South as in the North.

The redemption of legal-tender greenbacks in coin, and the remonetization of silver, have contributed immensely to the restoration of financial confidence, industrial revival, and good times, experienced during the past year; therefore the present sound and satisfactory money system should be let alone. The Therefore will refer the present sound and Shylock schemes to demonetize greenbacks and silver, and produce contraction, for the benefit of professional money-lenders, to the rain of the industrial masses.

In the future, as in the past, THE TRIBUNE will advocate the maintenance of the National credit; the purification of the public service; the advocacy of all seasonable projects of fiscal reform; rigid economy in public expenditures; opposition to subsidies and corporate jobbery in all its forms; and the preservation of equal rights to all citizens. North and South.

Eyerv copy of THE TRIBUNE you circulate will strengthen Republicanism in your neighborhood. If you want to help win the Presidential fight in 1880, now is the time to extend its circulation. Every new subscription will aid the good cause and tell at the polls. A little effort on your part will result in a fine club for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It is a paper that will please your people on account of excellence, size, and cheapness, and its ability and earnestness of discussion.

sire, and cheapness, and its ability and earnestness of discussion.

Readers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be glad to know that its circulation is rapidly increasing. Its merits as a newspaper are apparent to all. We believe that it excels, in the amount, quality, and variety of the reading-matter which it provides, every other publication of the kind in this country. The space allotted to advertisers is purposely kept down to narrow limits. More than Afty columns of clear, leaded to the latest news, editorial discussions, stories, essays, poems, humorous paragraphs, special articles of interest to farmers, and the latest market-reports.

The unexampled facilities of THE DAILY TRIBUNE for collecting news enable the editor to furnish readers of THE WEEKLY with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world; and the daily dispatches are condensed and arranged in such a way that the cream of the news can be obtained by readers of THE WEEKLY at a glance.

of the news can be obtained by readers of THE WEEKLY at a glance.
The endress educarials are printed in THE WEEKLY Its market-reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

Factsabout railroad combinations and rates are always noticed in THE WEEKLY.

Improvements of agricultural machinery, and new methods of utilizing farm-products, are described in THE WEEKLY.

"Rural Jr." writes on "The Farm and Garden,"
"O. L. B." on "Horticulture," and "Veterinarian" on "The Field and Stable," in each issue of THE WEEKLY.

Barbours Irish Flax Thread

For almost a century has

For Ladies,

A fashionable, attractive and useful occupation is making Imperial Macrame Lace. Be careful to ask for Barbour's Macrame Flax Threads, all sizes, specially manufactured for this beautiful work. Put up in 2-lb. red boxes. Illustrated book with full particulars and instruc-

Wei De Meyer's

package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Of New Orleans. The attention of capitalists is called to the sale of this Magnificent Hotel by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans on the Sist day of February next, under fore-

Northwestern Grand Trunk Ry

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to the February, at the Company's Office, Montreal.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Emerson's Anthem Book

HAVE YOU SEEN "WHITE ROBES,"

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. rious kinds be found in the Catalogue, copies of it details will be found in the Catalogue, copies of h can be procured at the Ordnance Office, Washon, D. C., U. S. Ordnance Agency, and New York and J. Terms cash; 10 per cent at the time of the catalogue of the remainder prior to the removal of the catalogue.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chiengo, Rock Island & Pacific L. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-Offices, 56 Cark-st., Sherman House, Pain Grand Pacific Hotel, and 15 Canal, corner

Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Oince, & South Clark-st. and at depot. Lenve. | Arrive.

Illinois Central Salirond.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand
Pagine Hotel, and Palmer House.

Michigan Central Zaliroad. epot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-secon ricket Office, & Clark-St., southeast corner of I dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer Hou

Lake Shere & Michigan Southern Enliver Ficket offices at depots, Van Buren-st, head of I Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Tel-and freight office under Sherman House, and tick offices in the Grand Pacific Hotal and Palmer House

NO PAY! DR. KEAN.

THE OLD CROWD.

Some Washington Worthies and What Has Become of Them.

Belknap, Babcock, Shepherd, and Robe-son-Their Various Fortunes.

Glee of the Old Crowd at Mr. Schurz's Mishap-The Hayt Affair.

No Danger that Any of Them Will Rise Again with Gen. Grant.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—One of the old crowd may be seen about the Arlington Hotel almost any day. He is a big man. His whiskers sweep down in a magnificent way somewhere about the middle of his chest. His hair is only slightly turned gray. His face is large and puffy. The most remarkable features are the eyes. They are red and swollen. One involuntarily says, "That man has done a good deal of weeping in his day." The thought is likely to be due to some knowledge of the man's history. For as a matter of fact he hasn't been without cause for weeping, though I doubt whether his energies of late have been strictly confined to that elegant pastime. The expression of his eyes is an habitual protestagainst his unfortunate position. That is why they are east down as he walks the street. He must know the color, configuration, and probable weight of every flag-stone in Washington. For this man is W. W. Belknap, once Secretary of War; and he hangs his head because he ought. able features are the eyes. They are red and

They say that Belknap has been fortunate They say that Belkhap has been fortunate in speculation since leaving the Cabinet, and now has a comfortable private fortune. He has a good deal of business in Washington, of a financial character it is supposed; and if he continues to prosper he will soon be able to hold up his head with almost any railroad speculator in the land. Much sympathy is felt here, among good men and women too, for the wretched Belknap. I saw one of the best and purest men I ever knew take him by the hand purest men I ever knew take him by the hand warmly and speak with him pleas-antly for some minutes. Then, as they part-ed, I looked to see whether Cato would wipe his hand on the skirt of his coat, but he didn't. Even in the family of the ex-President poor Belknap is kindly thought of. "The woman tempted him" is not so old an excuse that it serve the turn of one more trembling mortal. Not that the man in this case has ever sought to shoulder his load upon narrower shoulders; but others have done it for him. Mrs. Belknap is in Europe. The sad fate of the family which was broken up by her extravagance has been a wholesome warning to official society in Washington. When high position and slender income are joined, the temptation to eke out the expenses of the household by questionable means is very strong. But it is easier now than it was to entertain with Spartan simplicity as to table expenses. Mrs. Belknap may have helped to make afternoon teas and slender repasts called luncheons fashionable in Washington.

mother of the old crowd, not seen here much talked of, is Gen. Babcock. He is inchinouse Inspector, with headquarters altimore. Persons who are curious in and to his present relations with the famous the extensive trustworthy information on point. Gen. Babcock is, then, simply of the "outs," and not likely ever to be in. Grant is particularly bitter toward himbelieves he was ungrateful toward the eral, who had treated him as a son; and ratitude is one of the vices of great ds which the Grants never forgive. But Babcock has a very charming and adable wife; and the hostility does not extend to the control of the control of the control of the little of the control of the little of the control of the vices of great ds which the Grants never forgive. But the little of the control of the control of the little of the control of the control of the little of the control of the control of the little of the control of BABCOCK.

to her, arrious stories are current here in regard are connection of Babcock with the St. is Whisky Ring. A man of high charr, in a position to know, asserts that Babc, when the exposure was impending, the Gen. Grant and told the true story. "true story" was hardly less discreditto Babcock from one point of view than other; but it did not necessarily involved. no other; but it did not necessarily involve by intent on his part to defraud the Government. Rather than have the true story nown, Babcock declared he would bear to onus of the false accusation. Thereupon en. Grant resolved to save him, and did so. Then the verdict of not guilty was reached, he Fresident called Babcock to him, and did: "You have lost my confidence, and I esire you never again to enter my family." BABCOCK AND THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Engineer Corps of the army is very

BABCOCK AND THE ENGINEER CORPS.

The Engineer Corps of the army is very sensitive of its honor. During the whole period of its existence it claims never to have had a member found guilty of a dishonorable action; and but one officer has ever been convicted by a court-martial, and he of a technical offense. The Engineer Corps was much disturbed by the reports of some of Babcock's actions as Superintendent of Public Buildings in connection with Shepherd. The Chief of the corps, at the instance of his assistant, finally ordered an investigation. Babcock's books and accounts were overhauled from beginning to end. The investigation occupied several months; and at the end of it the Chief and his assistant were converted from strong enemies of Babcock to firm believers in his innocence at least of this charge. The Chief was obliged to say that, of all the nen who had ever held the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings in Washington none had his accounts better kept than Babcock, and none could show more completely how all moneys had been received and expended under his direction. This much is true, however, that Babcock, while violating no law, did speculate in land on Shepherd's advice. Then, at convenient places, he built blocks of dwellings on contracts, the mason taking one, the carpenter another, the plumber another, and so on, leaving one for Babcock clear of all incumbrance. This was using official information for private gain; but there is no law to punish such an offense.

Boss shepherd. He is said to have made un-

sioners is eminently honest and satisfactory; there will be no more Shepherds.

George M. Robeson.

A former great man often seen about is Mr. George M. Robeson, M. C. I do not associate him with the others as being guilty of any personal dishonesty. But he has never been quite agreed to as above reproach. It was customary with some rapid newspaper correspondents in the old days to speak of Robeson as "a small New Jersey lawyer." But he has shown since he has been out of the Cabinet that if he is a small lawyer in New Jersey they must breed a big race of men to the profession in that State. He made several filts in important trials at home almost immediately on leaving the Cabinet. On being sent to Congress, he took a position at once as one of the leaders on the Republican side. His constitutional argument on the use of troops at the polls is admitted by all who heard it to have been the ablest speech of the extra session on our side. Robeson speaks slowly and deliberately, tucks one arm under his coat-tails and saws the air with the other. His language is carefully chosen and prepared. He heaps substantives together. Lawyer-like, he loves to repeat the same idea in many forms, or different ideas in the same form. His emphasis is very marked, and his manner earnest and dignified. One can't but contrast favorably a man of this stamp with a joker like Mr. Horr, of Michigan, who, having considerable ability, doesn't perceive that he degrades himself in consenting to perform for the amusement of the House.

Jolly Tar Robeson keeps his mirth for private life. He is said to be the best diner-out

The siee of the old crowd over the down-fall of Commissioner Hayt is perfectly fiend-ish. "Ha, ha, told you so! See what the highly-moral cuss has come to," are some of the choice congratulations exchanged. Not that anybody cares about Hayt. But Hayt stands for Secretary Schurz. The Commis-sioner was specially selected by the Secretary of the Interior to carry out his policy; Smith

was removed, without cause, to make room for the new man; and the Secretary has stood by the Commissioner through evil and through good report ever since. The downfall of Hayt really proves nothing except that Schurz was mistaken in his man. But that makes no difference. The old crowd like to say that Schurz never allowed for the possibility of mistake when he was criticising the old Administration. "Gen. Grant made mistakes too; but Schurz spoke of them as crimes and blunders." I must confess to feeling no sympathy whatever with this species of attack on the Secretary of the Interior. The Government never had a more faithful, conscientious, and intelligent officer than Mr. Schurz. He is in his office early and late. He disposes of an immense amount of work. He has established the strictest discipline, and appoints, promotes, and removes subordinates for merit or demerit, as the case may be. Delano used to be away from his office half the time, and what came of it? Schurz is constantly there, and he has caught Mr. Hayt in one of his first pecadilides. The offense is not a crime, after all. Is not the manner of exposing and promptly punishing the offender admirable? Would Mr. Delano have done as much if he had had to deal with Hayt? The dismissal of Hayt shows the difference between the old regime and the new. All that the Secretary could do to purify the service was done the irstant the need of it appeared, though it must have been a source of intense personal annoyance and mortification to him. To be compelled to confess the failure of his Indian administration at the moment when he believed it to be most successful was the bitterest cup that could have been offered to Secretary Schurz. He took it as calmily as Socrates did the hemlock, and drank it off at a draught. Would Delano have done that? or would he have shifted, and temporized, and denied until Congress had ordered an investigation, and the Republican party had been scandalized by an attempt to shield a detected rogue?

WILL THE OLD CROWD COME BACK?

the Republican party had been scandalized by an attempt to shield a detected rogue?

WILL THE OLD CROWD COME BACK?

Some persons profess to be extremely wrought up in view of the prospective return of the old crowd to office in case Gen. Grant should be reflected. I really don't know why this should be assumed. Examine the cases of Belknap, Babcock, and Robeson. The former was out of the service when Grant was still President, is now independently rich, and doesn't need office, and would surely not have the claim on Grant, having once betrayed him, that any other worthy man would have. Babcock is Major of Engineers and Inspector of Lighthouses. The Grant family look upon him as an enemy. He is entirely out of favor, and not likely ever to be in again. Finally, Robeson. He has a better income from Congress and his profession than he would have in the Cabinet, and he has no claim on Gen. Grant; no right to anything. Having been so long a beneficiary is one reason. of all others, why he should not expect to be any more. The Cabinet at least would be composed of fresh men, with the possible exception of Mr. Fish, if he could be induced to come back; and, if Robeson should be sent to a second or third class mission, the country would still be safe. I don't believe the old crowd would come back if Gen. Grant should be chosen President again; and the repetition of the insinuations often connected with such statements are unworthy of decent men and of patriots.

A BRAVE CHICAGOAN.

Gen. Edward Bouton's Adventures with Highwaymen - Good Use of a Re-volver-The War Becord of a Resident

of California. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. Los Angeles, Jan. 20.—About as good an illustration of the saying that "Fact is stranger than fiction" is found in the account of the adventure in which a former esident of this State-Gen. Edward Boutor played a prominent and dangerous part not

is and has been for several years a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. Among other enter-prises in which he is largely interested is the San Jacinto Rancho, a valuable estate located about six miles south of Gorgonio Pass. On he evening of July 27, Gen. Bouton had made arrangements to meet his agent, Mr. Collins, on the arrival of the train at San Gorgonio the estate above referred to. It was about half-past 9 when the two men set out in a light wagon upon their journey to the rancho. The road was easily distinguishable trouble. It was, however, a lonely drive, down through one of the casions among the San Jacinto hills, and to a solitary traveler the situation would have inspired far from cheerful sensations. The road is cut through near the hight of a man's shoulder, and was a trifle wider than was needful for a wagon trail. It was therefore almost impossible to proceed faster than at a lively walking-gait. Absorbed in conversation relative to the

Absorbed in conversation relative to the business affairs of the General, principally concerning the property they were intending to visit, his sheep interests, etc., they paid little heed to surrounding objects. Both were suddenly aroused by a command that could not be mistaken or pass unheeded. The word "Halt!" delivered in a gruff voice, told them that their further progress was cut off. They found themselves confronted by THREE MASKED MEN, one pointing a shotgun at the head of the agent, Mr. Collins, and two others toying dangerously with the locks of a brace of navy revolvers resting on a level with the General's head and breast. They saw resistance was useless. When commanded to surrender their arms, Gen. Bouton replied: "We are not armed!" They were then rudely ordered to get out of the carriage. Very reluctantly they obeyed,—Mr. Collins alighting on one side, and the General on the other. Both were at once selzed and bound with chains. Their fetters had evidently been used upon reaping-machines. Some of the links had been straightened out, and, by the aid of a pair of pliers which the villains had, were afterward twisted and bent so as to make impromptu handcuffs. Besides the iron bonds that confined his wrists, cutting and lacerating his flesh, a chain was placed about the General's neck and the pincers again brought into requisition. Very few words were spoken on either side. The captives instinctively realized how utterly vain it would be for them to cry aloud for help. In that lonely cañon, it would be simply an echo of their own voices that would respond. They were entirely

AT THE MERCY OF THEIR CAPTORS.

respond. They were entirely

AT THE MERCY OF THEIR CAPTORS,
unless some unlooked-for event should occur. After handcuffing the agent, Collins, as securely as they had the General, the armed men proceeded to confine him to one of the wheels of the carriage. The horses were then unhitched, and one of the three highwaymen started down the road with them to find a hitching-place. The other two moved off into the brush dragging with them the General,—one taking the lead, and his mate following with the muzzle of a shotgun in close proximity to their captive's back. Meantime the General was not submitting to all this outrage without

SOME SHOW OF RESISTANCE.

His utmost endeavor, however, falled to break the bonds confining him. But cautiously feeling along the links of the chain that shackled his hands, he at length found one of the links that was partially open. He quickly and quietly worked it further apart, and, still keeping his hands in the same apparent position, began feeling for his pistol. Under the hazy light of the moon these movements were unnoticed by the guard in the rear; but the moment he sought to pull the weapon from his pocket, the man sang out, "Halt?" The General had no idea of obeying the command. Turning quickly upon the man in the rear, he pointed the revolver (fortunately a self-cocker) at him and fired, and then, with almost the rapidity of thought, facing about, he fired upon the man in front.

BOTH PELL; BOTH FELL;
and, feeling sure that they were either killed or badly wounded, Gen. Bouton proceeded to release his companion. Hearing the two shots, and possibly not appreciating the real state of affairs, the fellow who had taken away the horses suddenly returned to learn the cause of the commotion. The General was ready for him, and, again raising his faithful weapon, drew a bead and fired. This man also fell, but subsequently managed to creep away into the brush. The General and his agent were not slow in hitching up their team and leaving the spot behind them. Stopping for a brief space at the place of John Weston, which was on their road, they gave him a hurried account of the affair, at the same time cautioning him to be on the lookout for any strangers who might pass that way. The office of John Kennedy, a Justice of the Peace, was at length reached,—some nine or ten miles from the scene of

fict. It was then about midnight, and conflict. It was then accepted until daylight. Early the following morning Gen.
Bouton, accompanied by the Justice and two
other persons, started back to the place where
the wounded highwaymen had been left. Mr.
Weston and several men from the
station, however, had got the start of them.
They reported having found the body of a
dead man about a half-mile back on the road
to the station. Further search in the vicinity
resulted in the discovery of a revolver, two
black calico masks, and the hitching-place of
three horses. The body of the deceased was
identified as that of

JOHN WAKEFIELD. JOHN WAKEFIELD.

From the style of dress and other signs Gen. Bouton was positive that it was the second man he had shot at, and the one who had led him by the chain attached to his neck. After an examination by those present the corpse was transferred to the station, and forwarded to Colton, where it was taken charge of by friends of the deceased. At an inquest held at the office of Justice Kennedy, Gen. Bouton was fully exonerated by the jury. Joe Coyne, Sheriff of San Diego County, happening at the time to be in the vicinity on other business, immediately started out with a posse in pursuit of the two remaining villains, who are still at large. Certain testimony rendered at the inquest gave rise to the supposition that their names are Asa Covington and Oscar Tripp. The General was the

HERO OF THE DAY,
and not without good cause. That the villains intended to get away with him in some mysterious manner was very clear, but how and for what purpose will, perhaps, forever remain a mystery. Some time after this singular adventure, it was reported by Indians living between the Cahuilla Valley and Werner's ranch, that Tripp and Covington had come to their camp, and remained with them some three or four days. One of the men was described as having been shot through the side of the face, the ball striking the cheek-bone. The other was wounded in the thigh and hip. They seemed very uneasy, and afraid of being captured. When their injuries were sufficiently relieved to allow of their traveling, they set out with the intention of trying to reach Utah Territory. At later intervals they were seen by various persons on the journey, and one party, who was intimately acquainted with the rascals, met them crossing the desert on the Salk Lake road. He stated that the one shot in the hip was so badly wounded that it was only with great difficulty he could get along.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

With record to the brave man who figured HERO OF THE DAY, BIOGRAPHICAL.

badly wounded that it was only with great difficulty he could get along.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

With regard to the brave man who figured so conspicuously in the exciting scene described above, it will detract naught from the interest of the facts when it is stated that he is a former resident of Chicago, and was one of the foremost to raise a battery under the first call for volunteers during the War of the Rebellion. After three years' service he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier. As an artillery officer he made a record equaled by few officers in any service. As Captain commanding a battery, Chief of Artillery of a division, and commander of brigades and divisions, he had under his command from four to thirty-eight guns in some forty-two engagements; and a flattering testimonial of his remarkable presence of mind in such engagements, is the fact that not a gun under his command was ever captured by the enemy. The engagement participated in by Bouton's Battery at Shiloh, and by Bouton's Brigade at Guntown, Miss., were among the most gallant events of the War. The famous artilley duel between Bouton's Chicago Battery and a New Orleans battery, during the afternoon of the first day of the battle of Shiloh was graphically described at the time in many of the newspapers. The contest lasted some three hours, at short range,—a portion of the time the New Orleans battery being assisted by a Mississippi battery,—and, while under the fire of both these contestants, the Chicago battery was once charged by a brigade of Confederate infantry and also by a force of cavalry, but held its ground against all odds until dusk. Gen. Halleek remarked that 1,000 men, in his opinion, won the day at Shiloh, and most conspicuous among that number were the members of Bouton's Chicago battery. At Guntown, Bouton's Brigade, numbering about 1,350 men, successfully engaged and held in check nearly ten times their number for nearly four hours, and left the field in good order with about 450 men. Gen. Boutton received complimentary mention for good order with about 450 men. Gen. Bouton received complimentary mention for bravery, ability, and integrity from the late President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Halleck, and others. Secretary Stanton stated that Bouton was one of the very few army officers who had "been able to handle Confederate cotton without becoming contaminated." It is understood that the General declined the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, which was tendered him at the close of the War. Content with agricultural pursuits, it will be hard work for politicians to spoil Gen. Edward Bouton.

T. H. W.

THE DRAGON AND THE SUN.

Curious Chinese Observance of the Recent Eclipse in California. San Francisco Chronick, Regarding the eclipse the reporter found a vast variety of opinions among the China-men interviewed. One man, a clever merchant, said that the cause of the dark space on the sun was because the moon was behind it. He tried hard to make the reporter comprehend this theory for some time, and then suddenly seized a piece of smoked glass from a friend's hand and said: "Alle same this. No smokee, see through; smokee, no see through. Sabe?" After considerable of an object lesson and further smokedglass demonstration, the reporter was made to understand that in the Chinaman's opinion the sun is a hole through which a glowing light beyond shines down upon the world, and that at that time the moon had slid in behind the sun in some irregular manner and thus obscured a portion of the light by blocking up a portion of the hole. The Chinese listeners to this explanation all grunted their assent, and the reporter moved on to a portion of Chinatown where the lower and more ignorant class live. Here, for a wonder, the Chinamen were

found with their eyes wide open. This proved that the eclipse was a matter of stupendous wonder to them. One Chinaman there explained that the sun and moon were having a quarrel, and the evident conclusion was that the sun had got the worst of it and came off with a black eye. The reporter carwas that the sun had got the worst of it and came off with a black eye. The reporter carried a small piece of smoked glass with him. One amazed Chinaman looked hard and long at the reporter's use of the glass, and then asked to have it. He was given it, and after viewing the sun with it a moment, delightedly passed it to a friend, who clapped it to his eye with the smoked side toward him. When he passed it to a friend in turn, his eye was discovered to be completely blacked, and a horrified shout went up, for it was thought that the action of eelipse had caused the fellow's eye and cheek to discolor, and not one of the affrighted crowd could be induced to look through the glass again.

In the Chinese theatre the tragedy which has been in course of production there for some months was proceeding as usual when the growing eelipse made the inside of the theatre inconveniently dark. At about a quarter to 4 o'clock a solemn-faced gas man came upon the stage from the dressing room, and, paying not the slighest attention to the gyrations of a dozen excited tragedians, cooly proceeded to light the footlights. The occurrence of the gas man in that unusual manner did not excite the slightest attention from any of the numerous actors or the band which accompanied them.

It is the custom in China upon the occasion of an eclipse to beat gongs and play the sweetest (meaning the loudest) of their wind instruments. In one of the back alleys the reporter found a patriotic crowd who were carrying out this custom. The favorit instruments was a reed affair, compared to the tones of which the segregate squeals and squalls of the oagpipe are as a trill of c Patti compared to the excellent roar of a fog-horn. The favorit belief of the Chinese in relation to eclipses is that there is a huge dragon which is kept securely fastened, only being released once a year. On that occasion he always attempts to swallow the sun. They explain partial eclipses by saying that he was forced to relinquish his attempts; but on the occasion of a total h

Public meetings are held at Oberlin, O., for the purpose of driving the tobacco dealers out of town. Liquor sellers and billard-saloonkeepers have already been expelled.

One cold after another will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system. If you are in need of a remedy for any lung trouble or throat disease, you will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always product and efficacions.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Unreasoning Prejudice Felt Against the "Yankees."

A Southerner's Opinion as to What the South Chiefly Needs.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—The one thir that operates more against the progress and development of the border and Southern States than anything else is the fact that the venerable tomfoolery which was a part of the old slave oligarchy still adheres to a large part of the people of Kentucky. Some of them know it and regret it; but a large of them know it and regret It; but a large number cherish it as their principal stock in trade, and feel that, although impoverished by the 'War and "robbed" of their slaves, they are still highly respectable. In conversation with a pious Presbyterian Deacon by the name of Seth Williams,

THE FOLLOWING CONFESSION WAS MADE:

"I was taught that any white man was my could, while any nigger was my inferior. I

equal, while any nigger was my inferior. I see now how ery foolish any such distinction is, but at the same time I sometimes have to think twice before I am exactly straight on the subject. Such early impressions last long and take deep root. I know, when I think of it, that a respectable darky is often more respectable and more nearly my equal than many of our poor white population. Yet when I come to speak to a nigger I can hardly address him in any other way than as menial. Much of our hatred for the darkies comes of the time when they and a few of the foreign population, did all the vot-ing in this locality. We who had formerly

few of the foreign population.did all the voting in this locality. We who had formerly been the principal men of the section were disfranchised, because it was well known that we were Rebels."

"You really do hate the colored people, then?" I inquired.

"Well, I said so a moment ago, but when you come right to it I think we like them better than the people of the North after all, and there is good reason for it. All of us older citizens bad negro nurses. Old Aunt Nell, as she was familiarly called, was my nurse, and was always very near and dear to me. I delighted, through all the early days of my childhood, to steal away from my mother's side and out into Aunt Nell's cabin, and, sitting by the great fire-place which extended clear across the end of the little room, I would listen to the weird fairy tales which could be traced back through many generations of colored people until probably they took their origin with the remote ancestry of the black man in Africa. I have often recalled these, and can now see with my later intelligence that there is much of the old heathen idolatry about them; and if you have watched the colored man as closely as I have, you will have noticed that that form of religion which has in it the most pompous rites, as, for instance, the Roman Catholic, will take the deepest root upon his religious affections. Aunt Nell believed every story which she related, and she told them with such a degree of interest, over and over again, that I came to believe them, too. The result of this teaching is that a large number of our Southern people at the present time BELIEVE DEVOUTLY IN WITCHES."

BELIEVE DEVOUTLY IN WITCHES."

BELIEVE DEVOUTLY IN WITCHES."

"Do you think this superstitious belief among your people is the cause of their fallure to advance and keep pace with their brethren of the Northern States?"

"That is one of the causes, and I have been doing what little I could in a weak way to overcome it. But there are other causes equally great."

"Will you name some of them?"

"Well, in the first place, I hold that it is absolutely necessary for a man or a people to first feel their need of improvement before they can begin to advance. So long as a people think they are the salt of the earth they will never try to become anything better. A great many of our people take their origin from the old families of Virginia, and when anything is said to them about improvement, they will answer that they have come from old Virginia, and they don't want to have any Yankee progress in theirs. Now, I am a Virginian myself, but I don't think that fact alone is going to make me keep pace with a bustling, stirring, nineteenth-century life, We must wake up, and cease to persecute the people who would like to come and make

cute the people who to come and make would like their homes among us from the North. We must encourage emigration in a way that must encourage emigration in a way that people will know that we mean it. We must do away with all such talk as the following which I actually heard from one of our citizens here the other day. The citizen referred to is well posted and considered about as good as we have down here, but such a welcome as he gave to a stranger cannot fail to do us much injury. Our citizen had been drinking, and naturally felt his oats. It was in the office of our hotel. A STRANGER, A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER,

was there. The conversation proceeded as

was there. The conversation proceeded as follows:

"Citizen—'Where from, sah?"

"Commercial Traveler—'New Jersey, sir.'

"Damned Yankee, sah?"

"That's what they sometimes call us.'

"Damned right, too, sah; I'm from Virginia, sah,—a graduate of the University of Virginia, by G—d, sah. I've no use for Yankees, sah.'

"And with this he turned his back upon the stranger in the air of the haughtiest contempt. The stranger, of course, was disgusted, and went away with a very bad impression of Southern manners and Southern men. It is such things as these that hurt us."

"What do you think to be the best means of advancing the material prosperity of the South?" I asked, much pleased with the Deacon's frankness, intelligence, and honesty.

"Oh! I hardly know what to say to that

"Oh! I hardly know what to say to that question. There are a great many things that should be done, and the only question of in-

what to do first.

Our people need to travel more,—to go North and mingle with the bustling, stirring men of the world. They need to see that they are but children in the grand life of progress; that there is much to learn of which they have scarcely mastered the alfabet. They want to cease to look back into the dreamy past and brood over what they have lost by the War; they need togo forward and make new conquests on the battle-field of progress. It makes no difference in this grand, liberal Republic whether a man sprung from the aristocratic families of Virginia, or from a family that picked cotton on a Louisiana plantation. The thing that the public wants to know and the world demands of him is, 'What can you do for your country? How much can you contribute towards the adveancement of your race?' If he can show that he is of consequence in the great battle of life, that he can do any one thing better than any one else, the American people are ready to assist him forward. The attempt to establish an aristocracy in this country based on human slavery has been an ignominious failure, and the effete remnants of that sad attempt are becoming so very rotten that they even now stink. I understand all these things. I know that our State (Kentucky) has all the advantages of—and in some respects more than—Illinois; yet the latter, blessed from the beginning with the seal of freedom, is marching on to the highest degree of civilization in every department, while we remain in many particulars buried in the Egyptian night of a semi-Middle-Age barbarity. We want men to arise and ask in emphatic tones why these things are so. We want men who shall answer the question and propose the remedy. The people need to be brought to a realizing sense of the fact that they are manufacturing nothing; that they are raising almost nothing in the highest and best sense of the term of agriculture; they should be taught to aspire higher, and make a vigorous attempt to realize their ideals. There, I guess I have preached quite a sermon on m

themselves and who have had it instilled into them since infancy that they are better than their fellows: that the accident of birth and not the fact of training makes the man."

"Well, I shall look for greater progress in your county than in any other in Kentucky. Such men as yourself, understanding your people and talking to them in the proper way, cannot fail to make themselves felt."

"At any rate let us hope for the best." And, shaking hands, I parted with the most sensible Southerner I met on my travels.

GABY.

THE CHICAGO RIVER.

FILL IT UP. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The river of Chicago, is it a necessity we must have or is it a nuisance we must tolerate or get rid of? is the all-absorbing question to the citizens of Chicago to-day, and of the prospects of the city for the future to consider. The chief nuisances are of two kinds: the evils arising from sewerage running into the river, and the bridges connecting the North and West Sides to the central or main part of the city. These are our two obstacles to the progress

city, and they are growing worse and more unendurable every day, one equally as detrimental as the other. To state these evils and obstructions in all their detaits of inconvenience, loss, and discomfort is not necessary here, nor are they confined to the citizen whose business is on the river or who crosses the bridges. The odors from the river in summer, stirred up by every passing vessel, the probable pollution of our drinking water, the constant filling up and dredging out to preserve a channel, are some of the evils that are proposed to be remedied by extra pumping-works at Bridgeport or by enlarging the canal; but still the river is left as a sewer, only to be a little better cleaned than at present; the bridges, with all their inconveniences, delays, loss of time and temper to the citizen on foot, to the horse-car travel, the stranger going to depots on the North or the West Side on business or pleasure, the blockade every hour in the day, the danger in crossing and recrossing when opening and closing, and prospective "Tay disaster" sooner or later,—these are growing worse every day. No remedy is proposed, while two-thirds of the citizens are placed at disadvantage every day to get to their business and return to their homes. The disease being severe and of long duration, and almost incurable, the remedy must be radical and expensive; but I believe a complete cure is to do away with the river and branches north and south. Let the elevators, lumber and coal yards etc., go south on the Calumet or some new constructed branch connecting with the canal, or to docksmade out in the Lake-Front. In place of the water in the river (after blocking up the mouth) let there be a covered sewer large enough for all time running to the canal or further south, if needs be, the liquid part to go down the canal, the solid to be converted into fertilizers. Alongside this sewer, or above it if practicable, place a double-track quick-transit railway running north and south to connect with the suburbs of Hyde Park, Englewood, a

elevators and lumber-yards more condens in some other location. LAKE VIEW. A JOLIET SUFFERER. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 3.—I have given consid-

the columns of THE TRIBUNE relative to the discharge of Chicago's sewage, and have no new plan to suggest, only to say that of the plans already proposed those offered in your editorials of Jan. 14 and 30 have about the right ring to them. I qualify by saying "about," for in your editorial of Jan. 14 you advocate either the canal or the Desplaines River as the channel of relief. Of these at present either would be sufficient to clear River as the channel of relief. Of these at present either would be sufficient to clear Chicago of its sewage by pumping and not materially affect the country below. But in the not far future it is questionable whether or not the canal would be of sufficient capacity. This perhaps might be a serious objection to its use in the future. But by locating the pumping-works at the head of the Ogden Ditch and pumping into the Desplaines River, you will have a chance to discharge daily from one to twenty times the present volume of both branches of the Chicago River, and bring in a constant stream of pure water from the lake through the works at Fullerton avenue and up the main river, and so dilute the sewage as to make it inoffensive to the inhabitants of the river below. And I think that we, for our patient endurance of the past, should have some consideration in the future. Another advantage of placing the pumping-works so as to discharge into the Desplaines River would be the avoidance of all obstruction to canalnavigation, for I find that boatmen seriously object to the creation of any additional current, and the discharge of from 15,000 to 50,000 cubic feet of water per minute, added to the present 15,000 cubic feet which moves a a mile every hour and forty minutes, would necessarily create additional current. Before the "deep cut" was made, boatmen used only three mules to propel their boats. Now six are required, and if the current is materially accelerated it will require about as much mule as boat. By using the Desplaines River this objection is avoided. The fall of the Desplaines River from the north line of the township of Lyons to Lockport is about thirty feet, and in that distance there are quite a number of river lakes or broad, deep places which would measurably clear the water; while from the same lines on the canal the fall is only three feet and the whole length a narrow dite of sixty feet. When, therefore, we take into consideration the capacity of the river and its current, there is no good reason

ONE WORD MORE ABOUT DRAIN-

AGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—There are two ways these things are so. We want men who shall answer the question and propose the remedy. The people need to be brought to a realizing sense of the fact that they are manufacturing nothing; that they are raising almost nothing in the highest and best sense of the term of agriculture; they should be taught to aspire higher, and make a vigorous attempt to realize their ideals. There, I guess I have preached quite a sermon on my favorit theme.

"No matter; I am much interested, and should like to hear you go on. I see that you have taken in the situation just as it presents itself to a stranger."

"Yes, I have thought upon the subject. You see our people
CANNOT COMPLAIN BECAUSE YANKEES COME
IN HERE
and cheat them; they are to blame for it. They are dependent upon the Yankees for everething. There is absolutely nothing manufactured within the limits of our county. We produce a little something in the rudest agricultural way, and is it sent away in the raw state at a very low price, and then bought back at a very high one after it has been manufactured. We have to pay exorbitant transportation rates, while we should pay none. We have the best of water-power, and yet it is unused, and ever since the morning stars sang together if has been running to waste. All these things trouble me, but I can make but little progress in arousing the energies of a people who have never been by which the Chicago River may be purged,

or to entirely shut off the water from the conduit if necessary. The conduit can be left entirely open as far as earth excavations extend, or it may be walled up and covered with dimension stone and then filled in a part or all of the way, as may be deemed best after survey. Through the rock excavations also it may be left open part of the way, if not at too great a depth; while if so, shafts can be sunk at intervals, and then tunnel between them.

can be sunk at intervals, and then tunnel between them.

After the present accumulation of impurity is carried down the Illinois River, which would take but a few hours, and a constant current begins to flow from the lake, that river will rather be improved than otherwise. All that is noxious in a constant outflow of the sewage even of a great city will disappear when in a rapid current of a few miles. And, whether such stream be open or covered, I think, will make no difference. But, if covered, sufficient openings can still be left in any event.

Concerning the Illinois River being rendered impure by Chicago sewage, I have to say that I was at Peoria New-Year's Day (which was about the time that Ald. Throop reported such a dreadful stench at Joliet), and there I found the people using river water for all purposes, and I drank of it, and I went to the river and examined closely not only the river banks, but nooks where water from the river would be confined for a while, and I found no trace of Chicago sewage. Nor upon inquiry of the "oldest inhabitant" and others did I find one who had discovered any.

With this work Chicago will have perfect

Nor upon inquiry of the "oldest limateland and others did I find one who had discovered any."

With this work Chicago will have perfect drainage and pure water for all time to come. That is in the ordinary acceptation of that phrase; for there will be wonderful changes before 380,000 years have rolled around.

This conduit need not interfere with the construction of a canal which will admit Mississippi steamers to Chicago wharves. Such a canal is a necessity also. But the canal cannot be constructed without locks; while with locks there can be no drainage. The day is not far distant when ocean steamers will give Chicago direct connection with the outer world. There is every reason why Chicago should be the largest and wealthest city on the continent, if not of the world. It includes every element of greatness. But drainage is a necessity of its growth. I will add, however, that it is a necessity next to security against impending lawlesness and violence. Therefore, as such conduit will accomplish the object, and as nothing else will, the cost, when the benefits to be derived and the resources of such a city are considered, need cause no hesitation; that is, only to provide that the work be economically done. In this, as well as in all municipal affairs, it would be well to adopt ex-Mayor Wentworth's motto, "Liberty and Economy."

J. M. HANNAHS.

THE MAYOR ON PUMPING. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—I noticed in your paper of Saturday morning the explanatory state-ment of the Mayor on the absorbing question of pumping out the Chicago River. The necessity of taking some immediate measures o cleanse the river seems to be well established in the public mind; but how, or where, or when seems to be undetermin After reading the Mayor's interviewed remarks, I am of the opinion they are wider and wilder than anything heretofore ad-

The Mayor says: "It might be far better for us to lift the water out of the river down running into the Desplaines, whence there would be no complaint, as we could pump enough to cleanse the river, and then have pure water running through the Desplaines." I cannot see much sound sense in pumping water into a sluggish river, perhaps the crookedest in the world, miles of crooks near the Summit without gaining four rods of distance, with the whole bed filled with an interminable barrier of wild rice, pond-lilles, and vegetable growth to obstruct the flow,—and this against a straight line of canal of ample capacity, running in many places withrunning into the Desplaines, whence there and this against a straight line of canal of ample capacity, running in many places within ten rods of the Desplaines. This scheme, in my judgment, is simply impracticable and visionary, without recurring to the great objection that will surely cut short this air-bubble, —I mean the immense lee business now established along the Desplaines, the immensity of which is, perhaps, not well understood. What will you do with the Messrs. Guthrie, with buildings and fixtures already established probably exceeding \$100,000? Next, the Messrs. Pipers may be much more expensive; the Griffith & Conlys, and others, dependent upon the Desplaines for the water and anticipating profits for years to come? The fact is, any outlook in that direction is simply preposterous.

The remark of the Mayor in reference to the contract with the Nortons at Lockport

water and anticipating profits for years to come? The fact is, any outlook in that direction is simply preposterous.

The remark of the Mayor in reference to the contract with the Nortons at Lockport has really a great deal of pith in it. From all the information I have on this subject, from its earliest inception, you can draw the largest portrait of a "colored gentleman behind a wood-pile" and not overdo it. Perhaps there is no remedy.

The Mayor further on says: "I have been for years urging the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, and I introduced a bill in Congress for that purpose." Without thinking it important to quote any further what the Mayor says, I want to stop right here, and emphatically pronounce this scheme of a ship canal to the Illinois River as one without one single practical merit as a ship canal. It is well known to many persons conversant with the early movement on this subject, that it first originated with Mr. Gooding, and was thrown out expressly as a hobby for his friend to ride to a second term in Congress. It was eagerly seized upon, a large convention assembled on the lake shore along Michigan avenue, in which the subject was discussed, its merits presented in eloquent flowers of speech, and finally the subject brought before Congress; and I state it for a fact that, although many of its friends entertained a hope in the morning before to our member who was astride the hobby, the vote was much larger in favor than it would have been if it were not known exactly that it would be defeated. In this Congress showed some good sense, though it seems that our worthy Mayor has bridded and saddled the same old spavined pony.

Now, there is another most emphatic statement I wish to make. It is this; that, if a ship-canal were constructed to-day, no steamboat from the Missouri, the Mississippl, or the Ohio River would ever under any pretense attempt to use it. Just think of it, comping to bridges every few miles, keeping up steam the while, and arriving at C

PERU.

Its Bad Luck in the War with Chill. In the brief period of forty days the ad-itinerary of disasters has gone very far, and the 8th of October, the 2d, 19th, and 20th of Novem-ber, recording the world dates of Anganes, Pisagua, San Francisco, and Iquique, will carry down to posterity on the bronze tablets of his-tory all of the following calamities.

The loss of our naval power. The loss of our best ironclads.

The loss of our Rear-Admiral Grau and of our

most worthy sailors.

The loss of the naval campaign.

The loss of Pisagua.

The loss of its fortifications and artillery.

The loss of many of our soldiers, wounded or

prisoners.

The loss of a military railroad fifty miles long, with the important positions of Hospicio, Delores, Santa Catalina. Agua Santa, and among them the impregnable and strategic hights of San Francisco.

The loss of our ammunition, armaments, and

cannon.

The loss of our depots of provisions.

The loss of the first campaign by land.

The loss of Iquique with its fortifications and artillery, its twenty-six miles of railroad and its telegraphs.

And the loss of Patillos with its railroads and telegraphs as far as Lagranos.

telegraphs as far as Lagunos.
All this means that we have suffered:
The loss of our territory to the 19th degree of The loss of more than 1,800 square leagues of

Peru's area.
The loss of the entire Department of Taxon The loss of nearly 200,000 souls of our popula-

tion.
The loss of our railroads and telegraphs for over two hundred miles, worth more than twenty millions of hard dollars.
The loss of the three ports of Patilios, Iquique, Pisagua, and their corresponding inlets and smaller ports.
The loss of \$20,000,000 worth in hard money of pitrate factories. itrate factories.

The loss of 2,800 miles of nitrate lands, mounting to £28,000,000, or 140,000,000 hard dol-The loss of our guano and nitrate revenues, netting 10,000,000 hard dollars per annum; and

netting 10,000,000 hard dollars per annum; and lastly.

The loss of the integrity of our territory and of the dearest rights of Peru as an independent and sovereign nation.

Through all the pores of our organization there flows the blood of our shame and of the opprobrium which a handful of incompetent officials have cast on the Republic.

From a statement of the childan Minister of War.

The editor of El Nacional of Lims gives, it appears, in the enumeration of the results which the War in the Pacific has brought on Peru, only as far as the immediate consequence of the battle of Dolores on the 19th of November, such as the occupation by Chillan arms of louique, Molle, Pozo Almonte, La Noria, and adjacent country.

as the occupation by Chillan arms of julque, Molle, Pozo Almonte, La Noria, and adjacent country.

To these results should be added those of the subsequent military operations.

The battle of Tarapaca, on Nov. 21, was a bloody one for both armies, but was very fargable for the Chillan cause.

Twenty-three hundred of our soldiers, worn out by a long march, hungry and thirsty, have compelled the enemy's forces, almost three times their number, to abandou in great haste the positions behind which they were intrenched, learning behind them about 80 killed, and a large number wounded and prisoners, besides their equipments and a large portion of their armsment, and to continue their flight through rocky deserts, almost entirely devoid of the necessary elements to sustain life.

At the same time that our land forces became masters of the rich Department or Province of Tarapaca, our fleet extended its operations morthward, establishing the blocade of Arica, and are cruising between the ports of lin and Mollendo, which greatly obstructs the supply of provisions to the Peruvian troops quariered in the Department or Province of Moquegua.

This uninterrupted series of victories for Chill and of reverses for our enemies has gradually been preparing the rupture of the Peru-Bolivian alliance which, as it is reasonable to suppose, must disappear before long.

The Peruvian Journals only speak of the Bolivians now, not as formerly, relying on their support, but to incriminate them more or less openly. For instance, El Nacional of Lina con-

support, but to incriminate them more or less openly. For instance, El Nacional of Lima contains the two following significant paragraphs: "The Bolivian cavalry fied at the very beginning of the attack at Dolores." "Of the Campero Division there is not a particle of news. It was never good for anything, not even for the protection of the herds of cattle brought from the Argentine for our army, which have been constantly falling into the hands of the enemy. It is an ascertained fact that the remnants of the Bolivian army after the battle of Dojors described the Peruvians and returned home.

DR. S. DANA HAYES MISSING.

DR. S. DANA HAYES MISSING.

Settling Up His Business and Leaving a Letter Saying that He Should Not Return.

Correspondence New York Sun.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The disappearance of Dr. 5.

Dana Hayes, which is announced to-day, is a matter of great surprise to his many friends. Dr. Hayes has held for years the position of State Assayer, and had earned a high reputation as a chemist and one of the first experts in assays in the country. The circumstances of the affair, so far as they can be learned from unquestionable authority, are as follows: Dr. Hayes left Boston for New York on the 15th inst. and was occupied in the latter city transacting some business for a law firm in this city, by whom he had been engaged as an expert in patent infringement suits. On the 20th inst. he suddenly left the city, leaving his business unfinished, and without even informing his legal employers of his intended flight.

Before starting for New York he made a careful examination of his business, and paid every outstanding debt, going so far as to sattle his rent bill in advance. He drew up a full statement of his affairs, and conferred the power of attorney upon his wife, authorizing her to make all arrangements for the settlement of his death, assuring her that his should know where he died.

Dr. Hayes' business was in a very flourishing condition, and probaoly he had the langest practice of the kind in Massachusetts. His character was unquestioned. Some of his friends assert that his sudden departure is attributable to temporary mental aberration, but it is certain that domestic troubles, the nature of which it is impossible to correctly ascertain, are really at the bottom of the matter. The only hint given is that incompatibility of temper and tastes has rendered his married life unsatisfactory. His wife was in consultation to-day with a lawyer as to the proper course to oursue. Dr. Hages has one child living, a little girl, who is with kermother.

Mr. A. A. Hayes, Jr., of this city, is a brother of the missing man. He says that he

Don't catch cold; but, if you do, nothin meet the requirements of the case as a Dr. Bull's Court Syrup. Price, S conta

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